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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh Pa

MY DARLING'S SHOES.

God bless the little feet that can never go astray,
For the little shoes are empty, in my closet laid away.

I sometimes take one in my hand, forgetting till I see
It is a little half worn shoe, and much too small for me;
And all at once I feel a sense of bitter loss and pain,
And sharp as when two years ago, it cut my heart in twain.

Oh, little feet, that weary not, I wait for them no more,
For I am drifting on the tide, and they have reached the shore;
And while the blinding tear-drops wet these little shoes so cold,
I try to think my darling's feet are treading streets of gold;

And then I lay them down again, but always turn and say,
God bless the little feet that now so surely cannot stray.

And while I thus am standing I almost seem to see
The little form beside me, just as it used to be;
The time face uplifted, with its soft and tender eyes—
Ah, me! I might have known that look was born for Paradise.

I reach my arms out fondly, but they clasp the empty air,
For there is nothing of my darling but the shoes he used to wear.

Oh! the bitterness of parting cannot be done away
Until I meet my darling where his feet can never stray.

When I go more am drifted upon the surging tide,
But with him safely landed upon the river side.
Be patient, heart! while waiting to see the shining way,
For the little feet in the shining street can never go astray.

THE UGLY PORTRAIT.

(FROM TOM HOOD'S COMIC ANNUAL.)

I.

Bill Tozer was in great straits that evening. He had been to his club. Never mind what the club was called. And so, when he reached his home in the Carlton Road, he remembered that he had a little misunderstanding with his landlady, and said, "now for it!"

Having uttered this ejaculation, he took hold of one of the railings, which presided over a so-called garden, with one hand, while he grasped his right hand, or right foot boot, with the other.

"That's all right," said Bill, as the article came off with a jerk; and when the companion integument came off with equal facility, he felt comparatively all right.

With cautious steps Bill approached the door, and with cautious hand he opened it. But what to see? Why, his landlord!—a stout built man, a truculent looking man, with fury in his eyes, and a bed-room candlestick in his hand.

And this is what Bill's landlord said to Bill:

"Now, just you leave my house this day week! For you're a howl, you is; you're a bed all day, and bout all night!"

Having thus delivered himself, he descended into the lower regions, uttering menaces as to Bill's eyes and limbs.

"Bill don't grumble," mumbled Tozer, as he ascended to his second-floor back. But in reality he was very much annoyed, for where to turn for another lodging he knew not; so he pursued a course not unusual with such of the unfortunate as have a bed left, and sitting on the edge of it, reflected bitterly on the errors of his past life. Well connected,—acknowledged to be one of the most promising portrait-painters of his day, where was he now?

As, however, Bill was an habitual smoker, he sought on his table for the usual pipe, and grasped—a letter.

Now, Bill, was not in the habit of receiving letters. His creditors had long since given him up as a bad job, and said to say, his relations were tired of him. So Bill was somewhat perplexed as to this individual note, and boldly struck a light, and after having turned over the missive several times, opened and read it. It ran thus:

MY DEAR TOZER,—Come and breakfast with me to-morrow morning. Something to your advantage. Yours ever, GEORGE MAITLAND.

Bill crumpled up the note in his fist. Bill and Maitland had been school-fellows: Bill and Maitland had been pupils of the Royal Academy together. But what a difference there was now in their several positions!—But never mind about all that. Tozer kept his appointment with Maitland, and the result was that he found himself engaged to go to Crumbush House in Surry, to paint a young lady's portrait, and had to start at once.

"Bill don't grumble," muttered Tozer, as he turned over his small wardrobe, and found it very sadly wanting. It took some weary hours of button-sewing to make things even decent. And then the ragged edges of sleeves and trousers had to be cobbled. It was dreary work.

Having left a hurried message with the "slavey" that he might be away for a day or two, Bill cautiously went on his way, one fine summer evening, to seek the train which should convey him to Crumbush House, his destination. After something like an hour's ride Bill reached Criddleton, the station at which he had been directed to stop, and was then told that the distance to Crumbush House was about two miles.

"Bill don't grumble," said Tozer, as he set off on his walk, "you might have sent a carriage for me."

However, having been somewhat crumpled by his railway ride, he set off, relying on the certainty of finding his way by the aid of a sign-posts as he went on. But after going some way and coming to cross-roads, he found that there were no sign-posts. So he was in a dilemma, and did what it is always best to do in such circumstances; he remained quiet. At length a lad came by, and he inquired the way to Crumbush House. The answer the lad gave was apparently civil, but as it was perfectly unintelligible, Tozer still waited till an old woman came, who understood what Bill wanted, and showed him the way.

At length Bill reached a lodge gate, the guardian of which informed him, with evident pride, that the avenue leading to Crumbush House was three furlongs long; and a beautiful peace of road Bill found it. Glimpses of fine scenery, hallowed, as it were, by the calm beauty of a glorious night, met Tozer's view at every turn; and the murmurs of a trout stream, whose windings the avenue followed, gave music to such thoughts as Tozer cared to entertain.

When Bill arrived at Crumbush Hall, he found—as he intended he should—his host full of regrets that he had not been in time for dinner, and gladly accepted the offer of a snug little repast in a snug little room indeed, lined with leather stamped with the effigies of birds, beasts and fishes, the beaks, claws, and fins of which were ablaze with gold. There was also a little fire, albeit it was summer time. The result of all which was that, when the trap containing many delicacies, including a bottle of Burgundy and another of sherry, were set before him, Bill shook himself—his invariable method of testifying satisfaction—and ejaculated: "Bill don't grumble."

By the time that he had finished not more than a third of each of the bottles at his disposal, Bill was aroused from a pleasant reverie by a knock at the door, and stood face to face with his host, and said:

"If you had not been born with money, you would have been a cattle drover, or a kittle sharp—probably both."

His host responded by observing:

"You have a low, pot-house look about you, and I wish you had never entered the house; put it can't be helped now, so we must make the best of it."

Of course the discriminating reader will understand that these remarks were not made aloud, that which passed between the two men being somewhat as follows:

"Would Mr. Tozer like to join the ladies in the drawing-room, or prefer to have a quiet cigar with Tom—my eldest son, sir?"

"Mr. Tozer was delighted to make the acquaintance of Tom, and, being somewhat fatigued with his journey, would rather defer his introduction to the ladies until the following morning."

So Bill and Tom Holmwood—Holmwood, we should have mentioned, was the name of Bill's host—had several cigars and tumblers of hot whisky together; and when at length, towards the small hours, he tumbled into a luxurious bed, Bill muttered with all sincerity: "Bill don't grumble."

Who has ever sung properly, and who will ever be able to do so, that delightful moment for the worn out town dweller who awakes—but stay!—just *half awakes*—in a pleasant bed room in a pleasant country house? The sense of contentment is so perfect; the feeling that you are on the threshold of a new life is so wonderful!

When Bill Tozer awoke the morning after his arrival at Crumbush House, he took pains not to awake too much. Only by slow degrees would he allow himself to indulge in the luxury of feeling that he was far away from the dreary temptations of his club at the Bedford head, and that he would not, on this morning at least, have to encounter a landlady at the foot of the stairs, saying, "Where is my money?"

But as Bill, in a delightful half-dream, surveyed the luxuries of his novel dormitory, he perceived the door slowly open, and a man cautiously enter.

"Have I been laboring under an hallucination?" said Bill to himself, "and instead of being in a respectable house, am I in one where I shall be robbed and murdered?"

The man, meanwhile, continued to advance cautiously towards the chair on which were deposed Bill's clothes, and gently lifted up Bill's best coat.

Best coat, forsooth! The only one he possessed in which he was presentable.

This was too much even for Bill's equanimity. So, starting up, he demanded in stentorian tones, of his early visitor, "What are you going to do with that coat?"

The mysterious stranger was now as much startled as Bill had been, but after a pause, replied deferentially:

"If you please, sir, I am to wait on you while you are here, and I am going to brush your clothes."

"Very well," rejoined Bill, somewhat mollified; "but take care how you brush that coat, for if you brush it hard, the left sleeve will come off."

II

The portrait which Bill Tozer was employed to paint at Crumbush Hall was that of its owner's only daughter, a beauty and a blonde of some twenty-three years, and possessed of that delicate Clytie cast of head which Bill, in common with all good judges, almost worshipped. Therefore Bill set to work with a good heart.

But of course he had first of all to endure all the petty annoyances to which portrait painters are usually subject. Did Mr. Tozer think that the sittings had better take place in the library or in the morning room? Would Emily look better in evening or walking dress? Didn't Mr. Tozer think that there was more animation in a three-quarter face than a full one? And how many hands did he generally put in his portraits? The answers which Bill gave to these and scores of similar questions would have rather shocked the propriety of Crumbush House, but as he discreetly clothed them in an inarticulate grunt, it didn't much matter.

For a few days matters went on capitally with Bill. The denizens of Crumbush Hall were cordial; the eating and drinking were perfection; the surrounding scenery was delightful. The comparatively early hours which Bill had to keep did him good, and he was getting on very well with his portrait. Certainly, his sitter was morose in her manner towards him; but, as she was a beauty, Bill "didn't grumble" at that.

But on one summer afternoon, as Bill was taking his usual rambles, and a cigar—we should have said, short pipe—in one of the pleasant glades which abounded in the grounds of Crumbush Hall, he suddenly came upon Miss Holmwood, who was seated on a bank, with her face buried in her hands and evidently crying bitterly. Stupified for a moment, he turned hastily, and was moving as quickly away as his usual slowness of temperment would allow him, when he found one of his arms suddenly grasped with a convulsive grip, and on turning, perceived his fair sitter gazing up at him with a look of supplication that distressed him exceedingly.

"Good heavens!" thought he to himself, "surely she hasn't gone mad and fallen in love with me? Well, Bill don't grumble!"

"O, Mr. Tozer," exclaimed the girl, "do save me! Do paint me ugly! Do paint me as ugly as you can!"

Bill's face upon this assumed such a look of blank amazement, that even the sobbing young creature by his side could scarcely refrain from laughing; but she continued;

"You do not know why you are painting my portrait, I suppose? Well it is just this. When I was about seventeen I became engaged to Sir Norman Atkins; but both the families thought we were too young to marry, and so it was arranged that he should go to India with his regiment, and that if, after five or six years, he should be of the same mind, he should have me. Well, he will be back in a few days, and papa and mamma did not like the idea of his just looking at me, and then saying that I would not do—that *would* be rather awkward, you know—it has been agreed that some artist should paint my portrait exactly as I look, and that Sir Norman should see that, and then decide."

"Well," interposed Tozer, "I have endeavored to"—

"Oh, yes; and you have made me very handsome, but"—

At this point Miss Emily's face assumed a color which no earthly artist could hope to represent. After a short pause she resumed.

"I must tell you the truth. Some time after Sir Norman went away I fell really in love with Herbert Laker. The other was only childish nonsense. But he is not so rich as Sir Norman, and is not a baronet, so that if Sir Norman likes me I shall be forced to marry him. Oh! do paint me ugly! pray do!"

"But if I did that," replied Bill, with a smile, "even if I could—and it would be very difficult—your parents would get some one else to paint you pretty."

"I have thought of that," replied the girl quickly. "You must go on with the one you are now at, and paint another—oh so hideous!—for Sir Norman to see!"

Bill Tozer had a little tinge of romance in his soul, sleepy and beery as he generally looked and was; so he set to work that very afternoon to paint an ugly likeness of the lovely Emily Holmwood, having first ejaculated to himself, "I know that I am not doing right by my employer in this matter; but Bill don't grumble."

The painting of the two portraits proceeded satisfactorily, the genuine one receiving unbounded praise from all who saw it, with the exception of Miss Emily, whilst the ugly one met with equally ardent praise from her.

At length the eventful day arrived on which Sir Norman was to visit Crumbush House, and behold the portrait of his future bride. The family, of course, were discreetly out at the hour he was expected. Bill was at home, and having espied the baronet as he rode up to the gate, ejaculated:

"Ten to one you're a dissipated ruffin, and I'm glad if I've done anything to spoil your chance."

Sir Norman was shown into Mrs. Holmwood's boudoir, where the portrait awaited his inspection. He remained there about two minutes, and then left the house, and galloped off furiously. In the evening Mr. Holmwood received the following note:

SIR,—I decline to marry your daughter, and return the lying photographs of her you so *sedulously* sent to me whilst I was in India. NORMAN ATKINS.

Let the wrath of the Holmwood family—and especially the hysterics of Miss Emily (until she was safely ensconced in her own room)—be imagined.

On the following morning, as Bill took leave of Mr. Holmwood, the latter, as he gazed with parental fondness at his daughter's portrait—(of course, the genuine one had replaced the fictitious one)—said:

"I do not blame you, sir, for what has occured. That scoundrel Atkins must be a blind idiot!"

Bill, pocketing a handsome fee, cordially agreed.

A few weeks afterwards Bill saw the announcement of the marriage of Emily Holmwood with Herbert Laker, and almost simultaneously received a note, containing a cheque for no mean amount, and a slip of paper, on which was written: "For ever grateful for the ugly portrait."

"Bill don't grumble," said Tozer, as he cashed the cheque.

The Care of Health a Moral Obligation.

By suicide, the guilt of which none will deny, a portion, we know not how much, is cut off from life—by neglect of health the same practical result ensues. It has been calculated that from the ages of twenty to sixty-five, the interruption of the daily labor of men from ill health averages from seven to fourteen days per annum. But this only estimates the pecuniary loss of time, and is as nothing to the loss of energy, spirits and mental power, which ill health entails, and defy all calculations. Many who have not lost an hour of actual work from this cause, have yet had their faculties impaired, and there usefulness lessened to an inconceivable extent.

Sale of Bull Run Battlefield.

The farm called Hazel Plain, in Prince William county, Virginia (better known (as Chinn farm) containing 550 acres, and belonging to B. T. Chinn, was sold on the 29th ult. for $8 per acre, to Mrs. Mary A. Downmann, executrix. This farm is a portion of the plateau upon which were fought the first and second battles of Manassas. When the war commenced it was under a high state of improvement, and the dwelling-house upon it was one of the finest in that section of the State, but that scourge devastated it, and the open fields, and the young pines, and shattered mansion, all now bear evidence to the bloody conflicts of which it was the scene.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for January.]

LADY WENTWORTH.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

One hundred years ago, and something more,
In Queen street, Portsmouth, at her tavern door,
Neat as a pin and blooming as a rose,
Stood Madam Stavers in her furbelows,
Just as her cuckoo-clock was striking nine.
Above her head resplendent on the sign,
The portrait of the Earl of Halifax,
In scarlet coat and periwig of flax,
Surveyed at leisure all her varied charms;
Her cap, her bodice, her white folded arms,
And half perceived, though he was past his prime,
And rather damaged by the lapse of time,
To fall down at her feet, and to declare
The passion that had driven him to despair.
For from his lofty station he had seen
Stavers, her husband, dressed into bottle-green,
Drive his new Flying Stage-coach, four-in-hand,
Down the long lane, and out in the land,
And knew that he was far upon the way
To Ipswich and Boston on the bay!

Just then the meditations of the Earl
Were interrupted by a little girl,
Barefooted, ragged, with neglected hair,
Eyes full of laughter, neck and shoulders bare—
A thin slip of a girl like a new moon,
Sure to be rounded into beauty soon,
A creature men would worship and adore,
Though now in mean habiliments; she bore
A pail of water, dripping, through the street,
And balking, as she went her naked feet.

It was a pretty picture, full of grace—
The form, the face, the delicate, thin face;
The sweet, shy motion, as she hurried by;
The shining feet, the laughter in her eye,
That o'er her face in ripples gleamed and glanced,
As in her past the shifting sunbeam danced;
And with the common feelings of delight
The Earl of Halifax beheld the sight.
Of old Dame Stavers, for he heard her say
These words, or thought he did, as plain as day:
"O Martha Hilton! Fie! how dare you go
About the town half dressed, and looking so!"
At which the gipsy laughed and straight replied:
"No matter how I look, I yet shall ride
In my own chariot, ma'am!" And on the child
The Earl of Halifax benignly smiled,
As with her heavy burden she passed on,
Looked back, then turned the corner, and was gone.

What next, upon that memorable day,
Drew his august attention was a gay
And brilliant equipage, that flashed and spun,
With horses glittering in the sun.
Outriders with red jackets, lithe and lank,
Preceding the saddles as they rose and sank,
While all alone within the chariot sat
A portly person with three-cornered hat,
A crimson velvet coat, head high in air,
Gold-headed cane, and nicely powdered hair,
And diamond buckles sparkling at his knees,
Dignified, stately, florid, much at ease.
Onward the pageant swept and as it passed
Fair Mistress Stavers courtesied low and fast;
For this was Governor Wentworth, driving down
To Little Harbor just beyond the town,
Where his Great House stood looking out to sea—
A goodly place where it was good to be
If with a pleasant mansion, an abode
Near and yet hidden from the great high road,
Sequestered among trees, a noble pile,
Spacious and colonial in its style;
Gables and dormer windows everywhere,
And chimneys of chimneys rising high in air—
Pandean pipes, on which all winds that blew
Made melancholy music the whole winter through.
Within, unwonted splendors met the eye—
Carved oak, and doors of oak, and tapestry;
Chimneys and chimneys piered, where on brazen dogs
Flamed and roared the Christmas fire of logs;
Doors opening into darkness unawares,
Mysterious passages, and flights of stairs;
And ancestral portraits, with Old Scripture names.

Such was the mansion where the great man dwelt,
Of power, and influence, and he felt
The responsibilities, the uncongenial gloom,
That has a presence haunted every room;
And though not given to weakness, he could feel
The pain of wounds that ache because they heal.
Years came, and the years went—seven in all—
And passed in cloud and sunshine o'er the Hall.
The dawn threw their splendors through its chambers wide.

The sunsets dashed its western windows red;
The snow was on its roofs, the wind, the rain,
The woodlands worn in leaf and bare again;
Mosses waxed and waned, the lilacs bloomed and died.
In the broad river ebbed and flowed the tide;
Ships went to sea, and ships came home from sea,
And the slow years sailed by and ceased to be.

And all these years had Martha Hilton served
In the Great House, not wholly unobserved.
By day, by night, the silver crescent grew,
Though hidden by clouds, her light still shining through;
A maid of all work, whether course or fine,
A servant who made service seem divine.
Through her each room was fair to look upon,
The mirrors glistened and the brasses shone,
The very knocker on the outer door,
If she but passed, wabrighter than before.

And how the ceaseless turning of the mill
Of time, that never for an hour stands still,
Ground out the Governor's sixtieth birthday
And powdered his brown hair with silver gray,
Perfumed the frontenac of the spring,
The blue bird with his jocund caroling,
The restless swallows building in the eaves,
The golden buttercups, the grass, the leaves,
The lilacs tossing in the winds of May—
All welcomed this majestic holiday!
There was a splendid banquet, served on plate,
Such as became the Governor of the state,
Who represented England and the King,
And was magnificent in everything.
He had invited all his friends and peers—
The Apthorps, the Langdons, and the Lears,
The Sparhawks, the Fenhallows, and the rest,
For why repeat the name of every guest?
But mention one in bands and silken gown,
Therefore there, the Reverend Arthur Brown,
Of the Established Church; with smiling face
He sat beside the Governor and said grace;
And then the feast went on as others do,
Butended as none other I e'er knew.

When they had drunk the King with many a cheer,
The Governor whispered in a servant's ear,
Who disappeared, and presently there stood
Within the room, in perfect womanhood,
A maiden modest and yet self-possessed,
Youthful and beautiful, and simply dressed.
Can this be Martha Hilton? It must be!
Yes, Martha Hilton, and no other she!
Crowned with the beauty of her twenty years,
How ladylike, how queenlike she appears;
The past, this present of the days gone by
In Lisbon now in all her majesty!
Yet scarce a guest perceived that she was there,
Until the Governor, rising from his chair,
Placed slightly with his ruffles, then looked down,
And said unto the Reverend Arthur Brown:
"This is my birthday; it shall likewise be
My wedding day; and you shall marry me!"
The listening guests were greatly mystified,
None more so than the rector, who replied:
"Marry you? Yes, that were a pleasant task,
Your Excellency; but to whom, I ask?"
The Governor answered: "To this lady here,"
And beckoned Martha Hilton to draw near.
She came and stood, all blushes, at his side.
The rector paused. The impatient Governor cried:
"This is the lady—do you hesitate?"
"Then I command you, as Chief Magistrate!"
The rector read the service loud and clear;
"Dearly beloved: we are gathered here,"
And on to the end. At his command,
On the fourth finger of her fair left hand
The Governor placed the ring; and that was all;
Martha was Lady Wentworth of the Hall!

How's This for Dark?

Baltimore, like some other localities we know of, is inflicted with a gas monopoly, and this is what a correspondent of the *Gazette*, of that city, says concerning it:

Mr. Editor—I had the good fortune to be one of a number who were invited to a private entertainment on Friday last. The rooms were thrown open for dancing, the hall chandelier was lighted, the brackets turned on. Yet all was gloom. The musicians could not see to play without the aid of candles, and your dearest friend could not be recognized across the room. The pipes had all been put in order the day before, but there was no gas to fill them. Any one coming in and seeing us all clad in white, flitting about in the half light, might have naturally presumed we were reviving some of the ancient mystic rites, instead of enjoying ourselves with the dance. A funeral march would have been much more appropriate than the gay waltzes which were being played. After 11 o'clock, when shop lights and house lights were generally put out, the gas burned a little better, but still not bright enough to see by. Now, Mr. Editor, this is what I call abominably outrageous. And this I say as one of

FORTY INDIGNANT FEMALES.

Dress.

One of the chief elements in mental and moral progress, is the discovery of the relative value of the objects which engage our attention, and of the time and thought which they claim at our hands. Dress is one among many of the things that have no fixed standard of value among men. To some it is a matter of paramount importance, absorbing a large proportion of their time, means and meditations, while others, seeing the evils thus entailed, and failing to descern the germ of truth which lies hidden under much folly and vanity, fly to the opposite extreme and deem dress a trivial and paltry matter, unworthy the time or thought of a rational being. As is usually the case, the truth lies midway between these extremes. The primary object of dress is warmth, comfort and protection. This all admit, yet it is not with all the first consideration. Herbert Spencer declares that in the order of time decoration precedes dress, and the love of ornament is anterior to the desire for comfort. The savage greatly prefers colored beads to broadcloth, and long before he has learned to make a single garment, he delights in tattooing his skin and coloring his teeth. Captain Speke relates that his African attendants rejoiced in displaying their goat-skin mantles when the weather was fine; but took them off when it was wet, and shivered in the rain and cold. As intelligence increases, the idea of show becomes gradually subservient to that of use, and men learn to make comfort and protection the first object in the ordering and arrangement of their dress. Even now we are only emerging from barbarism in this particular. But a few years since, thin slippers were ruining tender constitutions, and children gorgeously arrayed were suffered to shiver with bare legs, arms and necks. Happily, these abuses are now corrected, and exposure to cold is no longer fashionable; yet still the lungs are compressed, the hands and feet crowded into coverings too tight for comfort, and many inconveniences both painful and annoying are suffered for the sake of display. No one can be well dressed, in the true meaning of the word, who does not regard comfort, health and protection as the first principles, to which all others must be made subservient.

After these have been secured, the next desideratum in dress is beauty. The protests that have been justly brought against profusion of ornaments and excessive display, have at times, assailed the very element of beauty in raiment, and permitted only sombre hues and awkward shapes. Like all extremes they have done their own cause infinite harm. None can successfully war against nature, and there is nothing more natural and universal than the love of beauty, and the desire to produce it. The world is full of beautiful forms and brilliant hues, and the same sense that rejoices in the rich tints of the setting sun, or of autumn's foliage, is also gladdened by tasteful and becoming attire. If this principle were always recognized and cultivated in young people, if, instead of being called frivolous for wishing to dress attractively, they were instructed in the true elements of beauty and taught how to arrange their apparel, so as to refine their own taste and give pleasure to others, it would be a better safeguard against the tyranny of fashion than any vain attempt to crush a natural and justifiable desire. Beauty and fashion by no means go hand in hand. Whoever would secure the one must often sacrifice the other. There is an independence of character that few of us possess, but which cannot be too highly commended, which refuses to submit to the dictates of custom, however imperious, when by so doing health, comfort or beauty will be sacrificed. It is true that ideas of beauty change; what is admired in one age is ridiculed in another, yet there are certain elements which are permanent, and when these are ignored by the prevailing mode we do well to resist it. A uniform style cannot be alike becoming to all. What is beautiful on one person is a deformity to another; the figure, the features, the complexion must all be considered, if real beauty in dress is to be produced.

It may be said that all this would involve an expenditure of time and money quite disproportionate to the importance of the subject itself. We think not. If the calculation could be made of the proportion of time and money now spent on costume that is devoted to its comfort and beauty, and compare it with the amount lavished on the extra demands of fashion for what is needless and often untasteful, we should be astonished at the small proportion which the former would bear to the latter. It is indeed of the first importance to decide deliberately how much of our incomes, how much of our time, how much of our minds and hearts shall be given to this subject. That it has a right to a certain portion is clear, but how much is a question that should be decided by each one for him or herself. Brummel avowedly gave his whole mind, his whole life to it, and many who despise him for the avowal, would be astonished did they realize how nearly they imitate him. When we thing of the long hours spent in shopping, the energy given to the fashioning of the goods bought, and the time consumed in in arranging the attire when completed, we fear that too often but a slender portion of life's energies is reserved for higher things. The mind given up to such pursuits, necessarily grows shallow, feeble, and unable to grasp any serious questions of thought; the heart set upon such aims grows selfish, contracted and mean. Perhaps no one more completely wastes and fritters away the life given for high and noble purposes, dwarfs the intellect and blunts the soul, than the votary of fashion. Let us then put this whole subject of dress into its proper place, subordinate to the moral character, subordinate to the intellect; let it by no means crowd out the generous emotions or the loving affections; let us resolve how much time and thought, energy and money we will give to it, and let us then freely devote that portion, not in following at a greater or less distance the Paris fashions, but in such arrangements as shall promote the health and comfort of our physical nature, and create a real beauty of form, color and adaptedness which shall gladden the eyes of all who behold us.—Phila. Ledger.

IT is suggested that there are enough relations of the Administration without the addition of telegraphic connections.

NULLA VESTIGIA RETRORSUM.

These noble lines—from the Southern Magazine for the current month—preaching eloquently the sublime heroism of Peace, come with peculiar grace and effect from a member of the sex ever last to forget the revengeful heritage of War:

THE GOSPEL OF LABOR.

(*What the South Says to Her Children.*)

I have smoothed from my forehead its sadness;
'Tis over! Thank Heaven therefor!
I would hide now with garments of gladness
The ashes and sackcloth of war.

Not a word of the Past! It has perished,
Gone down in its beauty and bloom;
Yet because it so proudly was cherished,
Shall we sigh out our years at its tomb?

By the duty and honor undaunted,
Still steadfast and stern as can be;
By the laurels a Jackson has planted,
By the hopes that we buried with Lee—

Let us wrest from the Future the guerdons
That to resolute purpose belong;
Let us fling from our spirit their burdens,
And quit as like men and be strong.

I bring you, compatriots, brothers,
(As largess ye dare not disdain,)
Like Nature's, their beautiful mothers),
Savannahs as smooth as the main.

My valleys shall whiten all over
With snows never born of the cold,
And grain like a Midas shall cover,
Every slope that is touches with gold.

The clink of the artisan's hammer
Shall scare from the forest its gnomes:
In the brake shall the water-fowl's clamor
Be drowned by the clash of the looms.

Then up from your torpor, ye sleepers;
The dream you are dreaming deceives;
Go forth to the fields with the reapers,
And garner the prodigal sheaves.

With flocks giddden meadow and mountain,
With tinkling herds, speckle each hill,
And blend with the plash of the fountain
The rumble and roar of the mill.

Brave hearts that have wielded the sabre,
Staunch spirits that stood by the gun;
Take heed to the Gospel of Labor;
The old dispensation is done!

Put hands to the plough of endeavor,
Plant foot in the deep-furrowed track;
Set face to the Future, and never
One wavering moment look back.

For none who despairingly contre
Their thoughts on the fly gone, and ban
The Present, are fitted to enter
The on-coming kingdom of man!

MARGARET J. PRESTON.

VARIETIES.

SASHES on street dresses are once more becoming fashionable.

A DETROIT lady visited a menagerie and asked to be shown the Cunduranga.

THE tedious routine of flirtation, courtship, engagement and marriage was successfully gone through with by an Arkansas couple in thirty-six minutes.

THE full length picture of Lee in uniform, ordered of Elder by the city of Savannah, has been completed, and is now on exhibition at Richmond, Virginia.

SELF-SUPPORTING.—A Western gentleman advertises for a "self-supporting wife." It will be a comfort to the fortunate lady to know that see is not expected to support the whole family.

A CORRESPONDENT is ungracious enough to remark that many American ladies, were they sentenced to be hanged to-morrow, would ask as their first question, "Have I a hanging dress?"

ST. LOUIS dead-beats pass gracefully into supper at the hotels, satisfy the cravings of nature, pass gracefully to the hat-rack, carefully select the most gorgeous hat and pass gracefully out.

LYNN, Mass., prides itself on making annually 10,000,000 pairs of gaiters out of what it calls "cloth lasting;" but divers ladies assure us that they don't find the cloth lasting at all.

IT is the style nowadays when an engagement is broken off for the lady not to return the presents given her by her *fiancee* or even the engagement ring which is kept as an Indian keeps a scalp—as a trophy of former victories.

A CRUSTY old bachelor in Congress proposes to levy a tax of 25 per cent. on the corsets whereupon a Down-East paper remarks, "Since there is no tax on men getting light, why should not ladies have the same privilege?"

A MRS. BRADLEY, of Tomah, Wis., found a baby upon her doorstep the other evening, with a card pinned to its clothes which read: "I commend my little darling to your care, Mrs. B. Please call her Madge Armilda. Please never give her stimulating drink of any kind in her food, for that came near killing her, and cold water was all that saved her life. Please let her food be made of cream, loaf-sugar, and boiling water. Mother."

WE find the following in the Raleigh Carolinian: "Old hens can now have their eggs hatched by steam in this city. Dr. Britton, who lives a mile from the city, got a plan for it out of a book and brought it to Julius Lewis, our excellent tinner, to copy. Lewis has done it, and the thing is made. It costs about twenty-five dollars to make it. It is a double square, with the inside twenty inches square, and four shelves for the eggs. The shells are an inch and a half deep, and that gives a space of three inches between each shelf for the hot air. It is heated with a kerosene lamp at the side. The square is a box made double, a space of two inches between the inside box and the outside box for the hot water. All you have to do is to put eggs inside, and the little chickens will soon pip the shell."

MARRIAGES a hundred years ago differed in many respects from those celebrated at this time. It is interesting to read over the record of some of those occasions. Here is an account of a marriage celebrated in England in June, 1760, by which Miss Eleanor Shotten, "an agreeable young gentlewoman," became Mrs. Wm. Donkin, the groom being "a considerable farmer, of Great Fossen," near Rothbury, in the county of Cumberland. Of the entertainment given on this occasion we are told that it was "very grand, there being no less than one hundred and twenty quarters of lamb, forty-four quarters of veal, twenty quarters of mutton, and a great quantity of beef; twelve hams with a suitable number of chickens, &c., which was concluded with eight half-ankers of brandy made into punch; twelve dozen of cider, a great many gallons of wine, and ninety bushels of malt made into beer. The company consisted of five hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen, who concluded with the music of twenty-five fiddlers and pipers, and the whole was conducted with the utmost order and unanimity."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 16, 1871

ASSURANCES to the effect that Col. T. A. SCOTT is the man for the Presidency continue to reach us from all sections.

GRANT has suddenly became impressed with the idea that it would be best to hold the National Radical Convention at Washington. He has no doubt profited by the suggestion of his brother-in-law CASEY at New Orleans, and fully understands the good offices of a military force, such as could be readily obtained at the army head quarters.

THE new Ring organ, the *Commercial*, undertook something over a year ago, to run a Reform ticket. It received less than two thousand votes in the entire county. After it went over to the Ring it abused JULIUS F. STARK, the Reform candidate for Treasurer, without stint. Mr. STARK received 4,238 votes in *the city alone*. This shows the extent of the *Commercial's* influence.

IT is rather cool in one of the proprietors of the *Gazette* to accept a regular nomination and at the same time allow his name to be used by the "bolters," as is the case in the First ward, Allegheny, where he wants to be elected a School Director. Perhaps he desires to get a big vote and make the people believe that he is immensely popular.

LONDON, in five years, has expended nearly $20,000,000 on municipal improvements.—*Exchange.*

Why that's nothing. Here in Pittsburgh, a city that is only one-fortieth as large as London we spend one twentieth of that amount on a new city Hall alone, not saying anything of the several other millions that has been squandered. But then Pittsburgh has been governed by a Ring and that accounts for it.

A Mr. C. E. REEVE, of Plymouth, Indiana, writes a three-column article for the Chicago *Times* on the present condition of the Democratic party, and what is necessary for the future. We submit to the T. A. SCOTT Pinoneer Club, of the Fifth ward, for discussion, the first proposition of the amiable REEVES, which is to drop the Democratic and call it the "Continental Party."

SOME one has put a story afloat which sounds very improbable to us. It is to the effect that GRANT intends to sell the Long Branch Cottage, given him by MURPHY, and build a summer residence with the proceeds. It is said that GRANT feels that it is hardly proper to retain the gift if MURPHY is so corrupt a man as the *Tribune* has shown him to be. But the story will hardly wash.

A WASHINGTON special says that on Wednesday night there was a great deal of worry in the administration circles over CAMERON's blunder concerning the CATACAZY correspondence. It was intended for the present by the Senate to hold it solely for executive session, but CAMERON allowed it to go on to the table for Printing, and before he had waked up to the situation it was out in the Clerk's office and in the hands of the correspondents of the afternoon press, who were each busy selecting slices to suit their tastes, and had obtained the gist of the matter and several of the important letters, when CAMERON came rushing in in a high state of excitement, and swooped down upon the papers in hot haste and bore them off to the executive session. Before he had sufficiently recovered to attempt to prevent the publication of that part obtained, the substance of the matter had been telegraphed in all directions. This worry upon the administration must necessarily have been distressing and was a sort of an echo of the worriment of the Lincoln Clubites in this city on the night previous. Mr. CAMERON had a finger in the pie that was then being discussed, in no very remote degree. The telegraph had informed him of the collapse of the CAMERON Ring in Western Pennsylvania, and no wonder he committed a blunder. Somebody blundered in Pittsburgh, and it was natural that some one should blunder at the other end of the string.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., the House of Representatives took up the consideration of the apportionment bill, introduced at the last session. This bill makes the total number of Representatives 281, a ratio of one member for every 134,957 of the population. By this arrangement a few of the old States loose in the number of their Representatives while nearly all the new and growing ones make large gains. This table exhibits the number alloted each State under the existing apportionment, as well as that under the proposed bills:

	1860	1870		1860	1870
Maine	5	5	Kentucky	9	10
New Hampshire	3	2	Tennessee	8	9
Vermont	3	2	Indiana	11	12
Massachusetts	10	11	Illinois	14	19
Rhode Island	2	2	Missouri	9	12
Connecticut	4	4	Arkansas	3	4
New York	33	32	Michigan	6	9
New Jersey	5	7	Florida	1	1
Pennsylvania	24	26	Texas	4	6
Delaware	1	1	Iowa	6	9
Maryland	7	6	Wisconsin	6	8
Virginia	8	9	California	3	4
North Carolina	7	8	Minnesota	4	3
South Carolina	4	5	Oregon	1	1
Georgia	7	8	Kansas	1	3
Alabama	6	7	West Virginia	3	3
Mississippi	5	6	Nevada	1	1
Louisiana	6	5	Nebraska	1	1
Ohio	19	19			

The State making the greatest gain is Illinois, which has five. Pennsylvania under this apportionment is allotted only two new members, and New York one. Nearly all the gain is represented in the West.

HOW IT WAS DONE, AND WHO DID IT.

A notable feature in the recent municipal election, was the constant iteration of the Republican office holders, joined to innumerable warnings of the Republican press, that the defeat of the regularly nominated candidate for Mayor, would be accepted as an indication of a public disapproval of the general administration, and exercise an unwholesome effect next year upon the Presidential canvass. The changes were wrung upon this, to drive in the timid and strengthen the weak. Every effort was used by the United States Assessor, Mr. ERRETT, whose reputation as a successful manager was at stake. He had just engineered a state campaign and returned to his home and duties covered with laurels. He felt, however distasteful the nominee was, he must be carried in a city, which was capable of giving five thousand majority, else it would be made apparent, that his influence was waning. The United States Revenue Collector, moved by affection and political considerations, was eloquent in speech, and prodigal with greenbacks, to secure success. The Collector of the Port, the heart and inspiration of the Ring, also threw the weight of his official influence into the canvass. He was the MEPHISTOPHLES of the short and brilliant campaign, but rather than lose his hold upon the local Ring, re-enacted the part of the ancient anti-Masons, who made away with MORGAN, to save his kinsman MAGEE. In this he was ably seconded by that most adroit manipulator, Mr. MACKEY, the contribution of the State to this important struggle. They discovered beyond debate, that the people were aroused and determined to sweep the Ring managers out of existence, and within forty-eight hours of the election, determined to make a JONAH of MORGAN, to appease the storm. They printed and circulated BLACKMORE and MAGEE tickets, made the most piteous appeals in person, in the Democratic stronghold, the Fifth ward to save the Treasurer paid a dollar a drink for common whisky, promised licenses for the time to come, anything to save MAGEE. The consequence was, in a ward which gave BLACKMORE over six hundred votes, to sixty-seven for MORGAN, gave MAGEE nearly five hundred. Some of the federal office holders with their clerks, did their level best, to prevent the disgrace which was sure to follow the defeat of the regular Republican nominee for mayor. They ought not to be turned out of office for any lack of efforts on their part, to insure a different result, but they ought to be admonished by the recent election that there is such a thing as public opinion, and that neither paid newspapers nor office holders, are influential enough to force men into places, who only aspire to play the role of brawling demagogues.

GOVERNOR WALKER ON PRESIDENT GRANT.

A little more than two years ago an election was held in Virginia for Governor. There were two candidates, both Republicans—viz; GILBERT C. WALKER and H. H. WELLS. The former was a Conservative and the latter a Radical Republican. At the time of the election at which Mr. WALKER was chosen, he was regarded as the most friendly of the two candidates to President GRANT's interests.

Taking it for granted that two years ago he was the friend of the President, it is quite evident that he is no longer his friend. In his recent message to the Virginia Legislature, Governor WALKER opens the fight against the President in a lively manner. It is quite clear that Mr. WALKER has been consulting the political horoscope, and forseeing the political storm that is brewing, evidently intends to get on the safe side.

After devoting a great deal of attention to the affairs of the State, he opens his batteries upon GRANT's administration and delivers a most scathing fire. The interference of the Federal Government with State affairs, the suspension of the habeas corpus, the marshalling of the United States bayonets around the polls, the assignment of a Federal gunboat to point its loaded cannon on a city during an election in order to intimidate voters; the arbitrary arrest of citizens in time of peace—all these acts he charges upon the administration and brands them as wanton attacks upon the liberties of the people and the free institutions of the country. He declares that the absorption of the powers and functions of States by the federal government was as foreign to the design of the founders of the Republic as was the nullification or repudiation of Federal authority by the individual action of the States, for the triumph either usurpation involves the ultimate destruction of the Union.

No does he regard the war of rebellion from which the nation came out victorious, if not unwounded, as any more fraught with danger to the life of the Republic than is the attempt of the Federal administration to strip the States of their liberty and independence, under the pretended necessity of enforcing the national laws and protecting the rights of the people under them. "We have passed the ordeal of secession," says Governor WALKER, "but the recoil has carried us to the other extreme—the danger of centralization; and the perils that menaced the Union in 1861 are finding a parallel in 1871."

This indictment by the Governor of Virginia, who was but a short time ago the friend and supporter of GRANT, sums up the general grounds of complaint not only of the South but of the whole country against President GRANT's policy of administration. Every day shows more clearly that President GRANT is trying to turn the local troubles in the South to political account and to his own advantage.

Governor WALKER thus summarizes the platform of the opponents of President GRANT. The inviolability of the writ of *habeas corpus*; subordination of military to civil authority; honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs; equalization and reduction of tariffs and taxes to the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of the public credit; free education for all; a fostering care, encouragement and elevation of labor, and universal amnesty and impartial suffrage.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The fact that political suggestions coming from prominent men are carefully read, and indeed sought after, at the time, shows that there is a wide spread disposition among the people to work a political revolution. If the policy of the party in power was even satisfactory to the majority of that party, there would be little or no disposition among the masses of the people to seriously consider the subject of a general and Radical political change.

A great many political changes have been suggested, a favorite one being the disbandment of the Democratic party, and the formation of a new one out of the fragments. It is an easy matter to propose a thing, but not always an easy thing to accomplish it. The disbandment of the Democratic party is a more serious affair than political doctors seem to think it is. Some would-be politicians talk about the matter as lightly as though it were a mere matter of by-play and not a momentous undertaking involving the personal preferences and the life-long education of three millions of voters. Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in his late letter which has been so widely published does not underestimate what is involved when he says:

> But, while I frankly avow my partiality for the project, I do not blink the very serious obstacles to its adoption. It must subdue the pride of party and breaks the hand of party discipline. Now there are few more obstinate passions than the sentimental devotion which men offer to that vague abstraction, party glory, and not many of the creeds of theory are as despotic as a platform. It will be a difficult task to bring a party yet glowing with the recollection of a mighty past, and but now burning with anticipations of a great future, to yield the head of the column and the command of the field to allies who were yesterday enemies. Nor is there any strong guaranty that those allies will not flinch at the last. Party leaders are seldom famous for the high moral courage which can abide unshaken the stern pressure that forbids the rupture of party ties. But if they dare fling down the guantlet for a duel to the death with the President, it might be possible for the Democracy to rise to the height where the humiliation of the partisan is lost in the satisfaction of the patriot.

The political doctors who are now coming forward with their prescriptions for the purpose of curing the political ills of the country, generally start on a false assumption, namely; that the Democratic party exists only for the purpose of holding office. Nothing could be wider from the mark than this. If the party had no other object in view, the sooner it would dissolve the better, nor could it continue to exist for any such a period of time as it has already existed with no other object than this in view.

The true object of the existence of the Democratic party is the preservation and perpetuation of our political institutions. While this can be more certainly accomplished by filling the National and State offices with the representative men of the party, the good effects of its existence and organization are no less felt when an antagonistic party is in power. This is peculiarly the case at present. The Democratic party during the last ten years has stood like a break-water, and has successfully resisted the waves of imperialism that have threatened to inundate the land.

Had the Democracy succumbed, disbanded, and went into political broking for the purpose of sharing the spoils of office, there would not be left to us now even the semblance of free political institutions. It is a question not lightly to be dismissed, whether it is the part of wisdom for a party that has accomplished so much by the force of its principles, resisting the advances of imperialism, to give up all that it has struggled and suffered for, and receive a few paltry offices in return?

To ask a Democrat to give up his party organization and history, is about equivalent to asking him to give up his country. We do not speak in a narrow or partisan sense. The history of his party and his country for more than three-fourths of a century are identical. You cannot separate them; and to ask him to sacrifice the one, is to ask him to sacrifice the other. If office holding was the chief end of man, and the sum total of political virtue, then it would be an easy matter for men to sacrifice their opinions every day, if thereby offices were to be obtained.

But there is something higher than all this in the Democratic organization, which makes its members recoil from the idea of sacrificing principle upon the altar of public patronage, and is the only real guarantee of political safety in the future. The Democratic party can better afford to wait until the grand principles that animate it, assert themselves again, than it can to sacrifice them, that a few of its individual members may obtain office and power.

These facts should be taken into consideration while casting about for political changes in the administration of public affairs. That a change is demanded, a majority of the people in the United States admit; that three-fifths of the votes to effect that change must come from the Democratic party is also admitted. The Democracy is already organized, and it can hardly be argued that the bulk of the men who are to effect a change should sacrifice everything to secure the co-operation of the small minority. There is but little necessity for complicated platforms. A determination to give the people a good honest government, and one that will preserve and maintain all the rights of the people, and the liberal political institutions founded by the fathers of the Republic, ought to unite a majority of the people. This is precisely what the Democratic party proposes—this is the reason, and the only reason why they have maintained their organization and principles during the past ten years, when political apostacy would have given them power.

Partisan animosities and prejudices have grown up naturally, during the heated discussion of the past few years, but they form no part of the principles of the Democratic party? It will be no sacrifice to hurry them out of sight forever, and take such liberal grounds, that at least half a million voters who have hitherto acted against us can co-operate with us. The three million Democratic voters and the disaffected conservative Republicans could thus unite on terms that would involve no sacrifice to either, but result to the advantage of both, and place the country beyond the dangerous power of the present Radical leaders in 1872. To us, this seems the only true solution of the political situation.

POLITICAL PROTOXYD.

And now the Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR is out with a long letter in favor of a political protoxyd, composed of 80 per cent. Democracy and 20 per cent. Republicanism; the latter not only forming the base, but absorbing all the properties and peculiarities of the 80 per cent. A protoxyd of this character, while it might not contain any appreciable acid, we fear would not contain anything else that could be made available.

We frankly confess that we cannot understand the force of Mr. BLAIR's reasoning. Eighty and twenty make one hundred, and it does not matter, as to the result, whether you say you add the eighty to the twenty or the twenty to the eighty. Consequently, we are unable to see how the opposition to GRANT's administration is to be made any greater numerically by nearly three million Democrats disbanding their organization and going over to half a million of Republicans, than it would be to maintain an organization which already embraces nearly if not quite half the voters of the country, upon such a liberal basis as would make it easy and possible for the Conservative Republicans to act with the Democracy.

We do not agree with Mr. BLAIR that it is essentially necessary for the Democracy to sacifice everything to secure the co-operation of a few aspiring Republican leaders who are at variance with President GRANT and who being supported only by a small minority of their own party, hope to achieve their ambitions by using the Democratic party as a means of election to high offices. If they really desire to see the dangerous and dogmatic leaders of the dominant party overthrown, let them show a disposition to join with that large and compact mass of voters who really do desire the change, on some sort of terms that are fair and equal. Suppose that it is necessary to have the united voice of one hundred men to accomplish a certain desirable result. There are ninety-nine united heart and soul, but the one hundredth stands aloof and says; "Now, if you will give me the benefit of all the resulting advantages, I will go with you; if not, I will cause you to lose everything from default of numbers." Will any one claim that this is a commendable spirit, or anything short of absolute greed?

What we want is not to obtain the co-operation of a few Republiaan leaders, who perhaps have personal rather than political differences with the President, so much as it is to secure the co-operation of the dissatisfied masses of the Republican party—the men who do the voting and who make the majorities, and who really want a change in the public administration, for the better. These we can secure by nominating a liberal Democrat upon a liberal platform.

The Democratic party does not propose to desert its ancient name nor surrender its principles of devotion to constitutional free government even for the sake of office. This need not be asked of the party, for the request will not be heeded. But what the Democratic party is willing to do is this: It will present its candidate,—a liberal man against whom no bitter partisan prejudices can be urged, an honest, capable man with firm principles, upon a platform that involves none of the bitter and useless partisan animosities of the past decade, and so broad and comprehensive that every opponent of the present Radical policy can stand on it without compromising his feelings. A triumph following at the polls would not be claimed as a mere party victory, but the triumph of the *People* over personal ambition, public dishonesty and official corruption.

GRANT'S RELATIONS.

THE New York *Times* has a three column article to prove that none of GRANT'S relations are in office. It copies a part of the list of relations appointed to office or retained and promoted by him, which has already appeared in THE POST as well as hundreds of other papers throughout the country, and then endeavors to show that the President had no hand in putting them in office.

Notwithstanding the *Times* asserts that none of the relatives of the President have been appointed to office by him, it finds it a rather difficult matter to establish the fact, as will be seen by following extracts from its list of contradictions. The *Times* undertakes to relieve the President of the well grounded charge of nepotism in the following ingenions manner:

Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

Appointed to office by Johnson, retained by Grant.

It is true that President JOHNSON did once appoint JESSE R. GRANT Postmaster at Covington upon the *recommendation* of ULYSSES S. GRANT, but JESSE'S term expired under the JOHNSON appointment, and ULYSSES then *appointed* him for another term.

Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmark.

Appointed Consul to Leipsic, by Lincoln; transferred to Denmark by Grant. Is a Methodist minister, a thorough linguist, a most competent man, and was highly recommended.

Mr. CRAMER was *not* Consul at Leipsic when GRANT made him Minister to Denmark. He had withdrawn from the Consulship and had been hunting for office in the United States for several years before GRANT sent him to Denmark.

Brvet Brig-Gen. F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, one of the military secretaries at the Executive Mansion.

Army appointment; holds no position of emolument at hands of President.

There is no provision in the law or the rules of war for any such a "military" appointment, and he *does* hold a "position of emolument," and that too at the hands of the President *who designates his own Secretaries.*

George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs, San Francisco.

Was strongly recommended by the California Delegation.

The strong recommendation of the California delegation, does not prevent him from being the President's brother-in-law. There were many other men just as highly recommended for the same position.

John Dent, President's brother-in-law, exclusive Indian trader for New Mexico under the Indian Bureau, place worth $100,000 a year.

Was *not* appointed by President; holds no office under Indian Bureau; profits of place grossly exaggerated.

As Commander-in-Chief of the Army GRANT can *dictate* who shall enjoy the monopoly, which is the same as an appointment.

Alexander Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

A first-class man, and capital appointment; is a member of the President's official household, and the duties are of such a character that from time immemorial the place has been filled by a relative or near friend of the President.

"A capital appointment" does not prevent him from being a brother-in-law. Will the *Times* please state what President beside GRANT over appointed a relative to this office?

James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, and electioneering agent for the re-nomination of Grant, by means of United States soldiers and Gatling guns.

Is not President's brother-in-law, but Mrs. Grant's; has proven an excellent collector; carried out many reforms, principally in taking control of Custom House out of hands of politicians.

A distinction without a difference. Mrs. GRANT'S brother or brother-in-law must necessarily be Mr. GRANT'S brother-in-law.

Silas Hudson, President's cousin, Minister to Guatemala.

Was strongly recommended by his friends in Iowa; President has but slight acquaintance with him.

Of course, all of GRANT'S relations were "strongly recommended" for office; but being "strongly recommended" did not change their relationship, nor contradict the fact that better men who were *not* relations were equally "strongly" recommended for the same positions.

Peter Casey, President's brother-in-law's brother, Postmaster of Vicksburg, Miss.

Mrs. Grant's brother-in-law's brother; was a *loyal Southern*. *Not* appointed as the President's choice.

Another distinction without a difference, and a clumsy attempt to saddle a portion of GRANT'S nepotism upon Mrs. GRANT.

Alexander Sharpe, Jr., President's nephew, Cadet at Annapolis.

Mrs. Grant's, not the President's nephew.

He is the son of ALEXANDER SHARPE, Sr., who married GRANT'S sister, and consequently *is* his nephew.

Fredrick Dent Grant, President's son, Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry; gone to Europe on an illegal leave of absence granted him by his father.

Appointed to West Point by Johnson; is *not* on leave of absence, but is on duty on staff of the General of the Army.

His leave of absence to travel in Europe was regularly announced and the roster *does not* show that he is on Gen. SHERMAN'S staff, and no such claim is set up in his behalf except by the *Times*.

In this "satisfactory manner the *Times* disposes of the whole list, denying that some of the appointees are relatives, but failing to produce any proof of the assertion.

Why don't some friend of the President get up a list of his male relatives who are *not* in office. We venture the assertion that for every *one* who is *not* in office, there will be *ten* found who *are* in office. Who will undertake to disprove this; by producing the list?

IT now turns out that BEN BUTLER is SCHENCK'S partner in the "Emma" mine, and it is strongly hinted that the President, too, has several shares of stock in it.

AN indignant colored gentleman, who applied for admission to the ALEXIS ball in Philadelphia and was refused, writes to the Grand Duke as follows:

To the Grand Duke Alexis:

SIR:—I write to inform you that—desiring to purchase tickets to the ball given in honor of your arrival in Philadelphia, I was refused the same for no other reason than because of my complexion. I cannot believe, representing, as you do, an empire which embraces within its limits men of many different races, that this narrow and illiberal act of caste and prejudice can in any way receive your sanction and approval. I attribute it rather to that flunkey spirit in certain poor-souled Republican Americans, who, while they are ever so ready to fawn upon the great, are also ever ready to insult the humble and friendless. Believing that your spirit is like the aspirations of your mighty country—cosmopolitan—I am satisfied that you approved of no such contemptible act of some impoverished spirits around you. Denied access to your presence, I venture to thus pay you my respects, and add that, though a Grand Duke, I regard you as a much better Republican than those Americans who have, in my person insulted a man on account of the accident of his complexion. The act would not be tolerated in Russia, and I believe you despise it, as does

Your obedient servant.
THOS. J. DORSEY,
1,231 Locust street
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1871.

THE indecent and arbitrary measures adopted by Governor DAVIS of Texas to carry that State for the GRANT faction in the recent Congressional election, appear to have disgusted the members of his own party, for the House of Representatives has passed a bill by a vote of two to one, repealing the enabling act, under cover of which the Governor assumed the power to appoint many officers hitherto elected by the people. By this act, in positive violation of the Constitution, the Governor has appointed every District Attorney in the State, whole the chartered rights of towns and cities have been trampled under foot by taking from them the privilege of electing their owd officers. Misappropriation of the public funds, election frauds, intimidation of voters, disregard of constitutional obligations, gross usurpations of authority, perjury and murder, are the various forms in which Grantismhas manifested itself in Texas.

THE report of the opening proceedings of the Senate on Monday, noted that the chaplain in his prayer alluded to the justice which had overtaken those who had been plundering the people—the Tammany ring, as the correspondent suggested. There is no intimation, however, of a solicitude that the same justice shall be extended to the Southern carpet-bag rings, who have been so shamelessly plundering the people in that quarter, and who gave the first demoralizing examples of the stupendous crime.

THE people of Pittsburgh yesterday inaugurated municipal reform by electing Hon. James Blackmore (Democrat) Mayor, over all the powerful opposition the Radicals could bring to bear against him. The cause of reform is spreading, and must eventually reach our city, where it is more needed than in Pittsburgh or Chicago.—*Phila. Herald.*

Not much worse than Pittsburgh either, as taking our size into account we have as big a ring as can be found anywhere.

THE colored man, PINCHBACK, elected Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, vice DUNN dead, is the man whose earnest words against GRANT'S breaking up of the Republican Convention attracted so much attention and admiration throughout the country. His election is a square defeat of the GRANT-CASEY clique in that State.

GRANT says the government proposes to deal summarily and vigorously with the hostile Indians in Arizona. If the hostile Indians in Arizona understood the full force and effect of this declaration as well as we do, all the Mrs. Los in their midst would begin at once to lock up their silver spoons.

THE city debt of New Orleans is now $20,055,000, being an increase of $6,000,000 in the last four years. A mass meeting of the citizens is talked of to find out what the powers that be, or rather the people, are going to do about it.

THE Philadelphia ball to the Grand Duke Alexis is conceded to have far exceeded in the magnificence of the display, any other entertainment yet attended in America.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The New York papers now have the floor.

THE petit juries in the South Carolina Ku Klux cases are so organized that to eight whites there are thirteen negroes, and for grand juries, twenty whites to thirty-two negroes.

THE Pittsburgh election on Tuesday resulted in a complete victory over the "Rowdy Ring." THE POST is jubilant over BLACKMORE'S election to the Mayoralty. It did good and effective work—*Kittanning Sentinel.*

Mr. Seward Makes a Mistake.

Hon. James Brooks writes to the New York *Express* from China: They tell a good story in Pekin of Governor Seward when here—doubtless a lie, but too good a story to be lost for that. The expectations of the ex-Governor were doubtless great when he entered the great capital of this great empire, with which he had made a great treaty, and he therefore indulged in these great expectations of a great welcome. As he entered the gates of Pekin, a great funeral procession was coming out, with music, catafalque, &c., &c., all as imposing as a grand procession of some great dead man could well be made. The Governor was entering with the marine band of the Cororado, mounted on donkeys, as this grand procession was going out. The great living and the great dead thus met. The Governor, naturally enough, concluded this was in honor of his grand *entree*, and he rose, in his open sedan chair, and bowed, and bowed and then ordered a halt, and got out, and bowed, and bowed again, to the catafalque and the dead. The Chinese think all foreigners are rather mad, and hence did not marvel over it as much as they might; but when Govenor Seward found out what he had done, the story is, he was more mad than pleased.

THE DYING GIRL'S BEQUEST.

BY MARY B. DODGE.

[From the Independent.]

Hark, sweet sister, I can hear
In the distant voices calling—
Sounds that meet my listening ear
Like soft raindrops falling—
Falling like the summer rain
On a field of thirsty grain.

Voices born of God, I'm sure.
Angel harpists sent in kindness,
My worn spirit to allure
From the filmy blindness—
Blindness which mysteriously
Hides thy beauty sweet, from me.

All the colors of the earth
Now seem melting in the measure;
Now a bloom of heavenly birth
Floods the air with treasure—
Treasure that I long to clasp
With my pale hand's earnest grasp.

But no longer with my hand
May I gather scattered roses;
In Death's near and noiseless land
Nerveless all reposes!
Oh! I grieve, for your dear sake,
From the world these hands to take!

Hands that learn'd of love and need.
With their deftness, arts of beauty,
All the while their simple creed
Just to do their duty.
Skilled at last to do and know,
Must they from you idly go!

But God orders all things well,
List! the angel-voices clearer.
Was that, dear, a curtain fell?
Come, sweet, nearer, nearer—
Hold them—something says to me,
"Your hands are her legacy."

Now, my darling, all is peace;
All is won for which I've striven;
Love in trust has found release,
Bliss to faith is given.
Rapturous music fills the air,
Crowned at length is work and prayer.

The Russian's Demi-God.

A correspondent of a French illustrated journal, which is not only admirable for its engravings; but, unlike most of its national cotemporaries, for its letter press also, is now in Russia.

Besides some capital sketches of Moscow, he sends, apropos of the tower of the Kremlin, called "Ivan Velike," the following annecdote, which, whether apocryphal or not, is significant of the devotion of Russians to their imperial demi-god.

A former Emperor happened to ascend this lofty tower with the Persian ambassador who was descanting on the devotion even unto death, of Persians for their Shah. "I am not surprised," observed his august cicerone, "for I believe my own people entertain similar devotion for myself." Then turning to a courtier who had approached, the Czar said. "We are talking of the devotion of my subjects to me." The courtier solemnly declared his belief that it knew no bounds. "Well," said his master, "deeds and words are, we know, very different sometimes. Supposing, for instance, I were to say to a subject, jump off this tower, should I be obeyed?" The courtier took the question as a command, and giving practical response to the imperial query, instantly took the fatal leap.

The story adds that the Emperor, who, it need not be said, was aghast at this impetuous proof of devotion, ordered the poor man a public funeral, put on mourning for him, and preferred his sons to lucrative posts. We will now reverse the medal, and pass to a rather droll instance of a Czar at a disadvantage.

In 1841, after Napoleon the First had been snuffed out for all but the very last time, the allied sovereigns visited England, and balls and banquets were the order of the day. One morning the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, in all the enjoyment of *incognito*, went out for an early stroll. Desiring to be informed on some pome point which excited their attention, they appealed to a gentleman who also was out for a before-breakfast airing. He very politely gave them the information needed. This resulted in further inquiries, and led to a prolonged conversation, in the course of which the Englishman, a cultivated person, gave many interesting details relative to "ye manners and customs of ye Briton!"

On parting, the taller of the pair of foreigners, raising his hat, expressed the gratification that they had deprived from the conversation, and added, "Possibly, sir, it might interest you to learn that those whom you have so greatly obliged are the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia." The Englishman, in turn, raised his eyebrows, gave an incredulous smile, said what, in more polite phraseology, amounted to

"I'm a young man from the country,
But you can't come over me."

incontinently walked off, feeling rather indignant of having been, as he considered, made a fool of by a couple of foreigners whom he meant to oblige, whilst the two crowned heads stood for a minute or two utterly confounded at the perfectly new sensation of being treated as a couple of swindlers.

Death of the Stallion Golddust.

Golddust, whose death has been announced by telegraph, was a fine golden-chestnut horse, foaled in 1855, and was by Vermont Morgan, dam by Zilcaadi, a pure Arabian, grandam by imported Barefoot out of a thoroughbred mare. He stood sixteen hands high, and was in every respect a handsome horse, having an expressive head, stout neck running into well sloped shoulders, short, stout back, good quarters, thighs and gaskins, hocks clean and well let down, plenty of bone, with good feet and legs. Golddust's pedigree was among the best of the trotting stallions in the country. His sire, Vermont Morgan, was an in-and-in-bred Morgan, being by Mountain Eagle, he by Sherman, and he by Justin Morgan. On his dam's side he was fully as well bred, Zilcaadi was a chestnut horse and was presented by the Sultan of Turkey to a Mr. Rhind. While imported Barefoot, his grandshire on the dam's side, was one of the best race horses of his day, winning the Doncaster St. Leger in 1823. As a four-year-old Golddust was put to the stud his progeny showing wonderful speed and bottom, among whom are the famous colts and fillies Rolla, Rosa, Willy and Blanch Golddust, all of whom have scored frequent victories on the numerous tracks of the East and West. Golddust was owned by Mr. L. L. Dorsey, of the Eden Stud Farm, Jefferson county, Kentucky, and was reputed to be worth $50,000 at the time of his death, which occurred on the 3d inst., from inflamation of the bowels.

An Infatuated Devotee.

A New York paper says the usual monotony of the Essex Market Police Court was disturbed yesterday, by the appearance of Christine Nilsson, who came to complain that Charles Theodore Busch has lately annoyed her exceedingly by forcing himself into her presence. She further stated that whenever she appeared in the streets he was always following her, and in fact seemed determined to be in her company whenever possible. The offender was in the court-room, and endeavored to prove to the Judge the faithfulness of his attachment by trying to kiss the hem of her cloak, but was prevented by the police sergeant. He had a very anxious aspect, and watched the beautiful singer's movements with devoted attention. In default of bail he was sent to the Island.

Severe Weather Out West—Intense Suffering from Cold—Death by Freezing.

The Abilene (Kansas) Chronicle, of the 30th, has information that the fall immigration into the Solomon Valley is unprecedented. Many families arrived just before the late storm, and the suffering among them is terrible. Having no houses they are compelled to live in their "moving wagons, and the suffering among the women and children particularly, is very severe. To add to the hardship of the situation, the people are almost entirely destitute of food; many of them have scarcely tasted a mouthful of bread since reaching the Valley. They are trying to subsits mostly upon such game as they may be able to secure. This situation of affairs exists from Mitchell county northward, up both branches of the river. A great many animals have perished in the valley in consequence of the storm, and several men were frozen to death. People were totally unprepared for cold weather, not anticipating that it would set in until some time in December.

The same paper, of the same date, in another article says that the weather continues cold, and many cattle are dying for want of shelter and feed. The idea of wintering stock without hay is all well enough when the ground is not covered with snow, but the attempt to carry 30,000 head more or less through the winter, on the range, is a costly experiment this time. We learn that many cattle are dying up the Solomon Valley. Our informant says that he knows of one herd of 900 head out of which 700 have perished within the last few days. There are probably 30,000 head in the Valley, and not hay sufficient to winter 10,000. The oldest inhabitants inform us that the present cold weather is unprecedented, so early in the season, in the history of the State. The cold has been general all over the country, and coming so suddenly people were unprepared for it.

Paying for Marriages.

Mr. Grant, who has given us a history of English newspapers, tells a very good story of the origin and custom of charging for the insertion of marriage announcements. At first these were published freely, as they still are by many provincial papers. But in the early days of the London Times it was the custom in announcing a marriage to state the amount of the bride's dowry—£20,000, or whatever it might happen to be; and in looking through the ladies' column one morning, Mr. Walter threw out the suggestion that if a man married all this money he might certainly pay a trifling percentage upon it to the printer for acquainting the world with the fact. "These marriage fees would form a nice little pocket money for me, my dear," added Mrs. Walter, and as a joke her husband agreed to try the experiment. The charge at first was but a trifle, and the annual amount probably not much. But Mrs. Walter at her death passed this prescriptive right of hers to her daughter, and when, a few years ago, the right was repurchased by the present proprietor, it was assessed at from £4,000 to £6,000 a year.

Death of Mrs. Sarocco.

Mrs. Carlotta Sarocco, whose desperate struggle early last summer, with a colored burglar, named John Thomas, will be remembered, and who assaulted and seriously wounded her with a knife, whilst attempting to rob her in her own house, died on Monday evening last. Mrs. Sarocco had entirely recovered from her injuries, and on Wednesday of last week attended the Criminal Court, where she testified against the would-be assassin, who was convicted and sentenced to twenty years' confinement in the Maryland penitentiary. On leaving the court house by the Lexington street entrance, Mrs. Sarocco slipped and fell down the steps, striking heavily on her head, and though not thought to be seriously injured at the time, it turned out that her skull was fractured. She has since been confined to her residence, on Charles street avenue, where she received the best medical attention without avail, expiring as above stated. The deceased was of Italian birth and much respected by all who knew her.—Balt. Sun.

The Last Boy's Work.

The following "boy's composition" is the latest. The boy who "manufactured" it is bound to make his mark in the literary world; who knows but that some day he may be an editor?

"A goat is stronger than a pig, and gives milk. He looks at you. So does the doctor, but a goat has four legs. My goat butted Mr. Tillinghast in a bad place, and a little calf wouldn't do so. A boy without a father is an orphan, and if he hasn't got a mother he is two orphans. The goat don't give so much as a cow, but more than an ox. We saw one at a fair one day with a card tied to his left ear; he went in on a family ticket. Mother picks geese in the summer, and the goat eats grass and jumps on a box. Some don't like goats, but, as for me give me a mule with a paint brush tail. The goat is a useful animal, but don't smell as sweet as nice bear's oil for the hair. If I had two much hair I would wear a wig, as Captain Peter does. I will sell my goat for three dollars and go to the circus to see the elephant, which is bigger as five goats. Father is coming home tomorrow, and the baby has got the croup badly."

An Unpleasant Shave.

A workman at Colt's army who has (or had) a very long beard, flowing down upon his breast, was the other day at work upon a small lathe revolving rapidly. He said he "felt something tickling his beard," and looking down, saw some of the longest hairs touching the lathe. Quick as a flash, before he had time to think of his danger, the longest hair of his beard caught in the lathe and wound him up, the next he knew the lathe was nearly turning out the inside of his nose, cutting out the cartilage that separates the nostrils; then, with a mighty effort, he straightened up, saving himself from further operations on the lathe by pulling out a handful of beard a foot long and as large round as his wrist—which will be handy for his wife to use as a "switch." His injuries are painful but not dangerous.—Hartford Courant.

Niagara.

A traveler who has been there gives the following schedule of hotel prices at Niagara Falls: To lie down one night, $1; to sit up over night, $1; to eat, $1; to stand fifteen minutes with back to stove, 50 cents; to go where there is a stove, 25 cents; to shave as a citizen, 15 cents; half-soling shoes, $2; gin and milk, 25 cents; plain gin, 50 cents; plain wash, 10 cents; with soap and towel, 40 cents; to look out of the window, 10c; three looks out of the window for a quarter. If you have all your baggage in your coat pocket the porterage is 50 cents; but it is a good thing to know that if you only stop one day the porterage is paid for the season.

[From THE POST, December 20, 1870. Republished by request.]

ANNIE AND WILLIE'S PRAYER.

The following poem written by Mrs. Sophia P. Snow is one of the most exquisitely touching and beautiful that we have ever read. It cannot fail to reach the hearts of all who peruse it, besides being peculiarly appropriate to the holidays:

'Twas the eve before Christmas; "Good night" had been said,
And Annie and Willie had crept into bed:
There were tears on their pillows, and tears in their eyes,
And each little bosom was heavy with sighs
For to-night their stern father's command had been given,
That they should retire precisely at seven
Instead of eight; for they troubled him more
With questions unheard of than ever before:
He had told them he thought this delusion a sin,
No such being as "Santa Claus" ever had been,
And he hoped after this, he should never more hear,
How he scrambled down chimneys with presents each year.
And this was the reason that two little heads,
So restlessly tossed on their soft downy beds.
Eight, nine, and the clock on the steeple tolled ten—
Not a word had been spoken by either till then;
When Willie's sad face from the blanket did peep,
And whispered, "Dear Annie, is you fast asleep?"
Why, no, brother Willie," a sweet voice replies,
"I've tried it in vain, but I can't shut my eyes;
For somehow, it makes me so sorry because
Dear papa has said there is no 'Santa Claus:'
Now we know there is, and it can't be denied,
For he came every year before mamma died;
But then, I've been thinking that she used to pray,
And God would hear everything mamma would say,
And perhaps she asked him to send Santa Claus here,
With the sacks full of presents he brought every year."

"Well, why tant we pay dest as mamma did then,
And ask him to send him with presents aden?"
"I've been thinking so, too" and without a word more,
Four little bare feet bounded out on the floor,
And four little knees the soft carpet pressed,
And two tiny hands were clasped close to each breast.

"Now, Willie, you know we must firmly believe,
That the presents we ask for we're sure to receive,
You must wait just as still till I say amen,
And by that you will know that your turn has come then,"

"Dear Jesus, look down on my brother and me,
And grant us the favor we are asking of Thee,
I want a wax dolly, a tea-set and ring,
And an ebony work-box that shuts with a spring.
Bless papa—dear Jesus, and cause him to see
That Santa Claus loves us far better than he.
Don't let him get fretful and angry again,
At dear brother Willie and Annie, amen."

"Please Desus 'et Santa Taus tum down to-night,
And bring us some presents before it is light.
I want he should dive me a nice little sed,
With bright, shiny runners, and all painted yed:
A box full of tandy, a book and a toy,
Amen, and then, Desus, I'll be a dood boy."
Their prayers being ended they raised up their heads,
And with hearts light and cheerful again sought their beds;
They were soon lost in slumber—both peaceful and deep,
And with fairies in dreamland were roaming in sleep.
Eight, nine, and the little French clock had struck ten,
Ere the father had thought of his children again;
He seems now to hear Annie's half suppressed sighs,
And to see the big tears stand in Willie's blue eyes.
"I was harsh with my darlings," he mentally said,
"And should not have sent them so early to bed;
But then I was troubled—my feelings found vent,
For bank-stock to-day has gone down ten per cent.
But of course they forget their troubles ere this,
And then I denied them the thrice asked for kiss.
But just to make sure I'll steal up to their door,
For I never spoke harsh to my darlings before,"
So saying he softly ascended the stairs,
And arriving at the door heard both of their prayers.

His Annie's "bless papa" draws forth the big tears,
And Willie's grave promise falls sweet on his ears.
"Strange, strange I'd forgotten them," said he with a sigh,
How I longed when a child to have Christmas draw nigh.
I'll atone for my harshness he inwardly said,
By answering their prayers ere I sleep in my bed.
Then he turned to the stairs and softly went down,
Threw off velvet slippers and silk dressing gown;
Donned hat, coat, and boots and was out in the street
A millionaire forcing the cold driving sleet,
Nor stopped he until he had bought everything,
From the box full of candy to the tiny gold ring,
Indeed he kept adding so much to his store,
That the various presents outnumbered a score;
Then homeward he turned with his holiday load,
And with Aunt Mary's aid in the nursery 'twas stowed.
Miss Dolly was seated beneath a pine tree,
By the side of a table spread out for a tea,
A work-box and dishes filled in the rest,
And on it a ring for which Annie had prayed,
A soldier in uniform stood by a sled,
With bright shining runners and all painted red,
There were balls, dogs and horses, books pleasing to see,
And birds of all colors were perched in the tree;
While Santa Claus laughing stood up in the top,
As if getting ready more presents to drop,
And as the fond father the picture surveyed,
He thought for his trouble he had amply been paid;
And he said to himself as he brushed off a tear,
I'm happier to night than I've been for a year,
I've enjoyed more true pleasure than ever before,
What care I if bank stocks falls ten per cent. more.
Hereafter I'll make it a rule I believe,
To have Santa Claus visit us each Christmas eve.
So thinking he gently extinguished the light,
And tripped down stairs to retire for the night.
As soon as the beams of the bright morning sun
Put the darkness to flight and the stars one by one,
Four little blue eyes out of sleep opened wide,
And at the same moment the presents espied,
Then out of their beds they sprang with a bound
And the very gifts prayed for were all of them found;
They laughed and they cried in their innocent glee,
And shouted for papa to come quick and see,
What presents old Santa Claus brought in the night,
(Just the things that they wanted) and left before light.

"And now," added Annie in a voice soft and low,
"You'll better brothers's Santa Claus, papa, I know;
While dear little Willie climbed up on his knee,
Determined no secret between them should be:
And told, in soft whispers, how Annie had said,
That their dear blessed Mamma so long ago dead,
Used to kneel down and pray by the side of her chair,
And that God, up in Heaven had answered her prayer!
"Then we dot up and payed dust as well as we tould,—
And Dod answered our payers; now wasn't he dood?"
"I should say that he was if he sent you all these,
And knew just what presents my children would please.
(Well, well, let him think so, the dear little elf,
'Twould be cruel to tell him I did it myself.")
Blind father! who caused your stern heart to relent?
And the hasty word spoken so soon to repent?
'Twas the Being who bade you steal softly up stairs,
And made you His agent to answer their prayers.

The Nathan House in New York.

[Letter to the Troy Times.]

This building has afforded a frequent theme for paragraphs, and many interesting stories concerning it have been put into circulation. It has been said that the house was sold at a reduced price because of the horror connected with the tragedy which occurred within its walls. Another statement informs the public that it has been rented by a noted gamester for a faro-bank, while it is said, on the other hand, that such is the taint connected with it that no tenant will take it at any price. The stories are all equally false. The facts are these: The family abandoned the house immediately after the dreadful affair which has given them such painful publicity. They did not, however, remove the furniture, which still remains in its former condition, and a trusty servant with his family has charge of the establishment. The house has never been in the market, either for purchaser or tenant and will not in all probability be offered very soon. The family has hired a very stylish mansion in Fifth avenue, for which they pay about $10,000 per annum, this rent including that of furniture. The Nathan mansion has been correctly described as being of elegant finish, and was built under the inspection of its late owner. He took great delight in this mansion, and having made his property by assiduous attention to business he was the better prepared to enjoy it. He frequently mentioned to an acquaintance of mine that he could get $225,000 for the property. This price is now out of the question, but it would readily bring $175,000. Mr. Nathan's estate has been rated from $500,000 to $1,000,000, but its precise amount is only known to the little circle of heirs. The mystery of the murder remains as impenetrable as ever; but I have been told by a person who lives near by that many, if not most of the neighbors, discard the sneak-thief theory, and insist that the crime was committed by one of the inhabitants of the building. This opinion, if pressed to an extreme point, would revive an odious allusion to an individual who, if innocent, has borne a fearful suspicion, and if guilty, must carry with amazing success a secret of the most harrowing nature.

AN enterprising dentist in a neighboring city advertises: "Get your sweethearta new set of teeth as a Christmas present."

Ages of Life and Fashions of Dress.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

What time of life the fashions in attire prevailing at any period most favor is a question never without interest to those who are too old or too young for the existing style—that is to say, the bulk of people; for it is clear that every change in the mode must give a preference of suitability to some particular age in its wearers. What time of life, then, is it in either sex which is the lucky one at the moment?—whereabouts is point of age do they stand to whom the present style lends itself most easily and with the greatest effectiveness? First of all, let it be said that the privileged time has, at different periods, varied immensely. There have been fashions which made the people all boys and girls nobody alive—judging from first looks—being over eighteen. There have been other fashions that left not a being stirring in.

SOCIETY UNDER FIFTY,

the youngest having the style of a grandfather or a grandmother. A sober moderation adapted to middle age, has only once or twice arisen for a day or two. At this moment it is decidedly youth which enjoys all the convenience and all the grotesque glories of fashion. The exaggerations are of the early, not of the late type. Not juvenility, indeed; but the very first stage of maturity in both sexes. For now a number of years past neither female nor male dress has favored volume, expansiveness, anything like drapery; and it is in those convenient opportunities for partial concealment, and for required skill in management, that advancing age gets its chief help from the toilette. Men have a little advantage in the existing style—say of four or five years. The time of life favored by it may, perhaps, be fixed at from eighteen to twenty-four in the case of women, for men it may run up to nearly thirty. Beyond those ages, in average instances, the present fashions tell against the wearers. They are now reticent enough. But in a topic of this kind detail is necessary; and of course, the ladies must have precedence. For some time past, the two great points of the female toilette have had reference to the extremities; to be rudely precise, we may say the hair and the heels. Now these points are much on the side of usefulness. The advantages of maturity lie in other regions. In the matter of the hair, however, the matrons have contrived to turn the difficulty. Some of the

LEAST YOUTHFUL LADIES

have artfully pushed on their juniors to a pitch of luxuriance which obviously proclaimed itself artificial. So far, the young and those from whom youth was departing were placed very much on a level. But if middle age has been able to manage the matter of the coiffure proper, the last change in the rest of the head dress is positively cruel for it. Middle age must find the "Dolly Varden" hats quite unmanageable. Nothing much over two-and-twenty can carry off that style unridiculed. The small no bonnets, with their absolute disclosure of the locks, were bad enough, but this saucy pretension to fresh girlhood is worst of all. It asks for so many impossible agreements. There should be a plump

GRACEFULNESS OF FIGURE,

gaiety of step, an easy vivacity from head to toe. It is a style wholly in favor of the youthful; it is in aid of those whom the matrons call "chits." So, again, of the feet. Making them so special a point is not interest of even early middle age. With English women the burden of the flesh has so much increased by that time, in many cases, that tiny heels offend against all sense of proportion. Even where there is yet a fortunate meagreness of bulk the lightsome step is mostly gone. Then, the peculiarities this style induces—the droop forward, the jerkiness of gait—are themselves too like a caricature of age to be auspicious when the reality is beginning to come on. The interest of the not young ladies lies in fashions lending themselves more to maturity; richness of material, breadth of display, flowing length of skirt. Majesty is what the matrons best affect. There have been days when swelling bodices and well managed mighty robes made slips of girls show to great disadvantage beside.

MATRONS OF THIRTY;

but just now the girls are having their day. Turn now for a moment to the men. On the whole the present toilette is much less against advancing age than it has often been. At one point the growing forges—that is, men over thirty-five—may see a danger ahead; we mean as to the black chimny pot hat. During a long time this wonderful article of attire has had nearly as levelling an effect on all ages out of the doors. We do not say quite so. The powdered wig was a fashion despotically in favor of age; and it may be said of the tall, black, cylindrical head covering, that it is decidedly in favor of middle aged and elderly men when showing out of doors. The one respect in which there was a shifting disadvantage was as to the brim. Now and then a jauntiness of curl has been introduced, which gave to old men an appearance

AFFECTING JUVENILE PERTNESS.

A level, rather broad brim served the elders best. But absolute change of the whole shape now seems setting in; and some of the forms are so audaciously light and trivial that age at all advanced could not possibly venture on them. A classification of ages out of doors by the style of the head gear is threatened. This is bad for men about forty. As to the fashion of the other garments, it is only in one or two points that age is unfortunate just now. The close fitting walking coat lends itself a little too conspicuously to exaggerated stomachic development, rotundity is made strikingly spacious, but to the spaciousness is given a gentle self explaining appearance. It is a style vastly to be preferred to that of the full dress garment now seen only indoors during a portion of the day, but which once was the common wear; for middle age to have got rid of the swallow tail coat, with its abrupt disclosure of

CORPULENCIES UNEQUAL,

and grotesque, is a decided advantage. The respect in which age is most tried by the existing style is a certain scantness in the upper garment. Middle aged and elderly men are best suited by a decent expansiveness of skirt, but things here might have been much worse; there have been the days of the "spencer." Still, it is odds that if a middle aged male has the daring to present himself in a short-tailed coat, he betrays his years at once. Again, as to the other chief garment, advancing age is not unlucky. The time of the pantaloons was cruel to the shrunk shank, without being favorable to the opposite style. The moderation which now prevails is gently concealing in either case. The practice is to effect an easy ridicule on this topic; but to persons of over twenty-seven in the one sex, and over thirty-two or thirty-three in the other, it is

NOT A LAUGHING MATTER.

A style of fashion which lends itself to the concealment of the first inroads of age is of importance to all of us who are not to die young. Positively a mode in dress may put off old fogyhood for a number of years. Fashions might spring up to-morrow which would age the middle aged at once, bringing out their delapidations starkly, nor allowing of sophistication. May they not come? Age, since powdered wigs went out, has had no sheer favor shown it. If the simulation of age should ever come to be the fashion, what pleasure would there be among the elders. If bald heads, large waists, fixed shoulders, and dragging steps could be made the favored style, youth, with all its cruel advantages, would bear off even that disguise, and it would be very comforting to great numbers of worthy people whose only fault is that they are over forty.

Warwick Castle.

The dispatch from London announcing the partial destruction of Warwick Castle fills many American hearts with sadness. The castle is situated on a branch of the River Avon, the Leam, within a mile of the beautiful town of Leamington, almost within sight of Stratford. The smooth lanes and roads of England, walled by blooming hedge-rows, are found here in their perfection. The castle rises out of a heavy wood, the noble trees of which cluster about its battlements like a close *abattis*. One old tower, called "Cæsar's," is ancient and crumbling, the stones fairly honeycombed by time. Guy's Tower and the adjoining battlements are untouched by decay. Irregular gray walls separate the courtyards from the streets of the village on one side, the Leam being on the other side, with vast plains of rolling verdure beyond.

When visitors presented themselves at the embattled doorway of the porter's lodge, giving a few vigorous raps, an old *portiere* in black serge would appear, and cheerfully invite them into her lodge, a square room under the massive gateway where Guy's armor was kept. This former Earl of Warwick must have been a giant, to judge by the size and weight of horse and body armor, shields, breastplates, walking staffs, spears and tilting-poles. There were also a rib of the dun cow killed by the giant, the tusk and shoulder-blade of a wild bear, and an immense double-edged sword, weighing twenty pounds, which the great Earl wielded; then there was Spanish-halberts, English maces, Italian daggers, a general's truncheon, and battle-axes enough to stock an armorer's establishment. But the great curiosity shown to all visitors was "Guy's punch-bowl." This vessel was made of the finest metal, and was without a crack or flaw. The old lady assured her visitors that she saw this bowl filled and emptied eight times in one night, when the present Earl attained his majority. As it holds one hundred and two gallons, there must have been drunk on that occasion over eight hundred gallons, or more than three thousand two hundred quarts of punch! The number of guests can be imagined.

Walking from his lodge toward the castle, surprises of beauty met the traveller at every step. The path was cut through the solid rock, which was almost covered with trailing vines and bright soft mosses. There were mounds of flowers and orchids everywhere, and the earth was an elastic tapestry of verdure. Tall trees interlaced their branches above, and formed a leafy arcade extending to the castle hall. Ascending a flight of stone steps under a majestic porch, visitors entered the Gothic Hall, which, the telegram says, was "completely burned out." This hall was wainscoted with oak darkened by age; on each panel was carved the emblem of the house, "the bear and ragged staff." The floors were laid with red and white slabs of Venetian marble. On the side-walls ancient armor was hung, with many trophies of the chase. A copy of Ruben's great work, "The Battle of the Amazons," exquisitely carved in wood was also in this great hall; besides many lesser works of art. The "Red Drawing-room" was full of interest, containing treasures from Vandyke, Rubens, Paul Veronese, and other masters. The "Cedar Drawing room" contained some of the most valuable marbles, vases, buhls, and paintings in England, among them a very beautiful "Circe," by Guido Reni; "The Gilt Drawing room," so called, from the panels, ceiling and decorations being all of gold, contained a rare picture by Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Order of Jesuits; also a portrait of that Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, whose romantic history is so closely connected with that of Queen Elizabeth and Kenilworth. Among other valuable relics in the old castle were the famous "Kenilworth buffet," on the oak panels of which was carved the "Reception of Elizabeth by Dudley;" the beautiful "Warwick vase," discovered at the bottom of a lake at Tivoli, and a collection of ancient arms and armor. The present owner of the castle added many treasures to those which he inherited.

We are not yet informed definitely whether the "red," "cedar," and "gilt" drawing-rooms have been destroyed. The words of the dispatch are as follows: "The great hall, the dining-hall, and *other state apartments*, were complety burned out. The destruction of pictures, statuary, and other works of art, and of articles of *vertu*, was great and most deplorable." Whether all these "drawing-rooms," with their inestimable treasures of art and antiquity, are included within the sweeping term "other state apartments," we cannot say. The latter sentence indicates that they are. We are surprised that no further details have been sent.—N. Y. Post.

A VIRGINIA negro was detected in the act of cooking a black cat, as he said, "to give him luck at cards, and save him from dem dar dreffful Ku Kluxers."

AN intelligent Alabama negro, being taken with the gripes, dosed himself with rosin and alum, "de alum to draw the parts togedder and the rosin to soder um." He recovered.

THE New England harbors are frozen up much earlier this season than is customary, and the consequence is that many vessels have been caught by the ice and will not be able to get out.

FOUR New York girls were seen playing euchre while driving in Central Park. A handkerchief served the purpose of a card stand, and in the lap of one of the players were several fractional notes forming the pool.

THE Empress Eugenie is still residing at the Countess of Montijo's town residence, Madrid. Ever since her arrival there she has been treated by the authorities with all the deferential respect paid to crowned heads.

PARIS fashion correspondents speak of some new "sweet things" in colors; for example, Paris brule, ash gray, burnt love-letter tint, Paris bombarde, carrier pigeon slate, tawny stone color, etc., etc. How lovely!

THE New York street railroads are undergoing their annual overhauling at the hands of the press. On one of them it is said that "fleas, thieves, dishonest conductors and other vermin have a good time; but passengers suffer in many ways."

A SAD drowning accident occurred at Westchester on Tuesday last, by which two little children lost their lives. They were "coasting" on a mill pond when the ice gave way, precipitating them into the chilling element beneath, no loving hand being near to rescue them.

THE GOLDEN YEAR.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

We sleep and wake and sleep, but all things move;
The sun flies forward to his brother sun;
The dark earth follows wheeled in her ecliptic;
And human things returning on themselves
Move onward, leading up the golden year.

Ah, though the times when some new thought can bud
Are but as poet's seasons when they flower,
Yet seas that daily gain upon the shore
Have ebb and flow conditioning their march,
And slow and sure comes up the golden year.

Then wealth no more shall rest in mounded heaps,
But smit with freer light shall slowly melt
In many streams to fatten lower lands,
And light shall spread, and man be liker man
Through all the seasons of the golden year.

Shall eagles not be eagles? wrens be wrens?
If all the world be falcons, what of that?
The wonder of the eagle were the less,
But he not less the eagle. Happy days,
Roll onward, leading up the golden year.

But we grow old. Ah! when shall all men's good
Be each man's rule and universal peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land,
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
Through all the circle of the golden year.

VARIETIES.

A BALL room—the nursery.

MERE matter of form—fitting a dress.

WHY should potatoes grow better than any other vegetable? Because they have got eyes to see what they are doing.

THE Ninth Regiment Band of New York, talk of going to Europe to give concerts.

THE Grand Duke, when helped to some turkey, said: "Ah, bless me. Yes, that's the dish my father is always hankering after."

AN Oswego brakeman went to sleep in church, and electrified the deacon who took up the collection, by remarking, drowsily: "That's all right; I work on this road."

THE entire wealth of the United States is estimated at $20,000,000,000. To count it will require 1,370 years, counting 60 per minute and 12 hours each day.

SOMEBODY told Jerrold that George Robbins, the auctioneer, was dead; "and of course," added the gentleman, "His business will go to the devil." "Oh, then he'll get it again," said the wit.

ALEXIS is to arrive in Cleveland at eight o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 16th isnt., and remain in that city until two o'clock in the afternoon on Monday, the 18th. Arrangements are making for his reception by the Sunday-schools.

AT one of his lectures George Francis Train shouted, "Now, then, anybody can ask me questions." Whereupon an old lady got up and said, "Mr. Train, I would like to know what makes a pot-leg always burn in two in the middle?" The great American traveler was nonplussed.

A NEGRO Dialogue.—"I say, Baz, where do dat comet rise at?" "It rises in the forty-six meridian ob the frigid zodiac, and laid down in de Comic Almanac." Well, where does it set, Baz?" "Set, you black fool! It doesn't set nowhere. When it gets tired of shining it goes into its hole."

AN awful thing has happened in Harrisburg. A man was accused by his wife of infidelity to his marriage vows, when he replied that he "hoped God would paralyze his tongue if he was guilty." He had scarcely finished the sentence when his tongue refused to perform its natural functions.

THERE comets are now visible with a telescope in the heavens: Encke's, which performs its revolutions around the sun in three years and a few months; Tuttle's, first seen in 1790 by Mechain, and re-discovered in 1858, which takes between thirteen and fourteen years to describe its orbit; and Tempel's comet, discovered at Marseilles on the 16th of June last.

A WISCONSIN man was taken dangerously sick. He sent for his wife to come at once and care for him. Now, the wife's mother was sick, too, and she sent this dispatch to her languishing husband: "Dear Tim: Mother is sick; I can't leave her. Do the best you can. If you die, send your body home."

A HARTFORD lady screamed a little at the supper table a few evenings ago, when a mouse popped out of a "doughnut" which she was conveying to her mouth, and scampered over her shoulders and neck. The lady was about to eat the mouse out of the house and home which it had just eaten itself into.

LACONIC—During the war between the North and South a Federal colonel wrote an order to the commissariat agent for provisions, which is neat in its way. He was a man who did not waste words if his men wasted powder. The agent's name was Brown, and the order was thus directed: "Brown—beef—Body." The very bad provisions came back in due time with an equally short letter: "Body—beef—Brown.

THERE is said to be a novel religious movement on foot, nothing less than a revival among the Society of Friends. This denomination, as is well known, has hitherto been noted for its conservatism and non-aggressive policy, but a new spirit has taken possession of the members, and they now propose to take a more active part in evangelical work. This movement is called a revival by the Friends themselves, and is now in full blast.

THE other night a London policeman, suspecting that something was wrong at a house through seeing the kitchen window open, knocked at the door, which was duly opened by a man, to whom the constable communicated his suspicions. The man, saying he would see, went down stairs, and soon afterward returned, remarking that it was all right, the window was broken the day before, and would be mended on the morrow. The two then bade each other good-night, the policeman going away on his rounds, and the burglar, for such he proved to be, going on with his work.

THE colonists at New Sweden, in Maine, retain in their new home the costume of their native country. The dress of the men and boys resembles the costumes worn by our grandfathers, while the women and girls wear a plain, straight dress, with short sleeves, a narrow apron, and upon the head a silk handkerchief, folded and tied under the chin, and looking very odd, but pretty and comfortable. Both wear the national wooden shoes, with high heels and turned-up toes, and painted black. The children are dressed exactly like father and mother, and in the demure costume, look like dwarfed editions of manhood and womanhood.

A RESPECTED gentleman, named W. E. Clayton, who resided in Clarion county, Va., committed suicide on the 30th ult., by blowing his brains out with a shot gun. The act was done in the very midst of Clayton's children, who endeavored by their screams and entreaties to prevent their father from executing his design, but in vain. A note was found, written by the deceased, commending his children to the care of his friends, whom he named, and declaring that he took his own life because he found himself utterly unable to provide a support for his motherless children.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. G. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 16, 1871

No more new States are to be admitted until after the Presidential election. The Territories that now claim admission cannot be counted surely for GRANT, which fully accounts for the presence of the lacteal fluid in the *cocoa*.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, were are informed, does not want to be Secretary of State in Mr. FISH's place, because the expenses attendant upon the position are too great for the pay of the office. The country ought to be grateful to Mr. CURTIS for declining upon such eminently practical grounds. It is not in the nature of things to suppose that GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS or any of his ilk would be willing to take an office that did not *pay*. Formerly our statesmen were moved by feelings of patriotism to serve their country, but we have got bravely over all such old fogy ideas since the advent of USELESS I.

JOHN A. BINGHAM is coming forward as a candidate for Senator in Ohio. But Mr. BINGHAM will not be made Senator. It is pretty well ascertained that if SHERMAN cannot make it, he will go for DELANO as against BINGHAM and SCHENCK, who will also be brought forward as a candidate at the proper time. But would it not surprise the wire workers if neither of these gentlemen should secure the Senatorial toga. There are enough independent or dissatisfied Republicans in the Legislature to hold the balance of power, and there is no telling who might be elevated to the Senatorial dignity by a coalition of the anti-administration members of the two houses. This is the day for political revolutions, and the "faithful" should make careful calculations.

SO ANXIOUS is the newly converted GRANT organ, the *Commercial*, to gather up friends for its favorite, that it claims Colonel T. A. SCOTT as one of his adherents. Of course it was not necessary that the editor should have the assurance that this was not true, to make the statement and stick to it; by doing so many would believe it, and so far as that paper is concerned, would never have an opportunity to know better. Fortunately Colonel SCOTT's political opinions, are not in the keeping of such a frail vessel as the editor of that journal. He is a Democrat and opposed to GRANT's tyrannical military despotism in the South, to his greed and taking of presents, and appointing all his relations to office down to the fourth degree of kindred. He is for the Constitution, and *every living* principle which animates the Democratic party.

IT begins to look as though the Senate will be nearly evenly divided this winter on material questions affecting Revenue and Civil Service reforms, leaving the President without that substantial and confident majority which hitherto has enabled him and his immediate advisers to carry through Congress such legislation as suited them, and furthered their political ambitions.

The position taken by Senator TRUMBULL on a subject of a reform of the public service and a thorough investigation into the official conduct of Federal officeholders, already begins to annoy the administration party, and all manner of devices on being resorted to for the purpose of preventing an investigation after the style proposed by the Illinois Senator. The *Tribune* declares that the result of Mr. TRUMBULL's test "may be briefly set down as confirming a suspicion that, like the noted advocate of the Maine Law, most of them are in favor of Civil Service Reform, but opposed to its execution."

What the result of Mr. TRUMBULL's movement may be it is hard to tell at this time, as the power of the great party machinery will be brought to bear to defeat a straight attempt at reforming and investigating the mode of conducting the Federal service. One of the votes in the Senate on Tuesday indicated that fifteen Republican Senators were likely to go with Mr. TRUMBULL, which with the Democrats would make twenty-seven, or four less than a majority of all the Senators. So large a body of men, representing in fact the statesmanship of the Senate, if they continue to act in concert, cannot fail to accomplish a good result, although they may not succeed in carrying their point outright. At all events the leaders of the administration who have been trying to make capital out of this clamor for Civil Service Reform are likely to be afforded an opportunity to exhibit their faith by works.

NO PLATFORM.

We republish in another column, an editorial which appeared in THE POST in 1864, prior to the meeting of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. With but slight alteration, it might be applied to the present condition of affairs. Platforms have defeated candidates, and and are always an element of weakness, the reasons for which are fully stated in the article referred to.

A CARPET-BAGGER'S CAREER.

Some few years ago, in the little town of Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio, resided a loud-mouthed and loyal Radical, who divided his time between dealing in hoop-poles, barrel staves and tan-bark, and denouncing Democrats. His name was ROBERT K. SCOTT. He endeavored quite persistently to convince the people of Northwestern Ohio that he was eminently fitted for the position of Congressman, Governor of the Buckeyes, or some other exalted position, but it seems they could never come to regard him as a great man. Anxious to make money and gain political honors alike, and finding that his facilities were rather limited in Henry county, he took up the idea, so popular among sixteenth-rate Radical politicians, of becoming a carpet-bagger.

No sooner did he come to this conclusion than he packed his traps and went to South Carolina, where by the aid of Federal bayonets, he had himself elected Governor. The Palmetto State proved a very El Dorado to his expectations. He at once set himself at work to making money. That he has succeeded, the condition of the South Carolina Treasury amply testifies.

On the 28th ultimo he sent his annual message to the South Carolina Legislature. In it the total amount of bonds and stocks printed by the American Bank Note Company *and accounted for*, the Governor gives as $22,540,000, thus; bonds, $13,990,000; sterling bonds, $6,000,000; and stocks $2,550,000. On the 8th of last month, in a card published in the New York *World*, Governor SCOTT said (1) "$20,040,000 of bonds have been printed;" (2) "also, $5,500,000 bonds have been printed;" and (3) "$2,500,000 of registered stock now in the hands of the Treasurer of the State, being a balance of $5,040,000 issued"—total, $28,580,000. Comparing these two statements, we find the exhibit thus:

	Nov. 6, '71.	Nov. 28, '71.	Difference.
Bonds	$20,040,000	$13,990,000	$6,050,000 less
Sterling bonds	3,500,000	6,000,000	2,500,000 more
Stock	5,040,000	2,550,000	2,490,000 less
Total	$28,580,000	$22,540,000	

It appears upon the merest glance at these figures that $2,500,000 of sterling bonds were printed between the 6th and the 28th of November, and that he fails upon the said 28th of November, to account for the $6,050,000 in bonds and $2,490,000 in stock which he declared were printed on the 6th of November. He thinks this statement a "statement of total bonds and stocks printed by the American Bank Note Company and accounted for," and for $22,540,000 he does account. But what of the $8,540,000—who printed *them* and what disposition have *they* had? The card of November 6th does not say the American Bank Note Company printed the $28,580,000 of South Carolina bonds and stocks then announced as having been printed. It simply says that amount had been printed, without saying by whom. It is only from the message of November 28th that we learn that company printed $22,540,000, leaving it to be surmised either that the unaccounted-for $8,540,000 were printed otherwise, or else that while the same company printed them the Governor cannot or dare not account for them. Certain it is that he fails to account for $6,050,000 of the bonds and $2,490,000 of the stocks he had declared printed. In regard to the manner of issuing bonds he says that except in the case of one small issue of $7,000,000, every act authorizing the putting out of South Carolina bonds left the amount to be issued discretionray with the State authorities—"they severally provide that a specific sum of money shall be raised on bonds of the State, and not simply that a given amount of bonds shall be issued." The only limit there seems to be to the South Carolina Securities is the failure of the press to throw them off.

Upon the Ku Klux, Governor SCOTT is particularly severe, there bring nothing too savage for him to say about the people of the plundered Palmetto state, now that his term of office rapidly draws to a close. All this, of course, is to cover his retreat from the State. That he intends to leave the field of his Southern triumphs, is no longer a matter of doubt. Not long since he paid a visit to his old home at Napoleon, where he formerly loafed around the corner groceries and discussed this man for constable and that man for supervisor of roads, and speculated in stray loads of tan-bark and cooper's-stuff. But he is no longer the humble plebeian, content with a one story frame house and a half acre truck patch, on a back street. He makes all the arrangements for fitting up a magnificent mansion, the like of which is not to be found in all the North-west of Ohio. To this palace at Napoleon, he proposes to transfer his family from South Carolina. Not content with a palace alone, he has purchased all the finest timber lands in Henry and adjoining counties that he could get his hands on, and will no doubt hold a monopoly in the hoop-pole trade in the future. In addition he has become the principal stock holder in a National Bank in Toledo, and through an agent is buying up available real estate in that city. He was probably worth one hundred dollars when he left Napoleon for South Carolina a few years ago. How many millions he will take back to the home of his youth, which rightfully belongs to the plundered people of South Carolina it is hard to tell. That such flagrant corruption, and patient dishonesty should flourish unchallenged by the Radical administration is a disgrace to the American name. But ROBERT K. SCOTT is only one of a thousand carpet bag plunderers, who howl about the Ku Klux and rob the State Treasuries, under the shield and protection of the Federal government and the United States army.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

This arch demagogue delivered a lecture on Thursday last in Philadelphia, in which he again attempted to manufacture opinion against Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT because he represents more largely than any other man, the great railroad enterprise of the country. PHILLIPS is a Communist, a political incendiary, who has obtained prominence by his ability as an agitator, and now roams the country in his new revolutionary role to upturn the right of property, the marriage compact, the family;—in short, advocating doctrines which would put an end to every fixed relation of society as at present constituted. He pulls down and destroys without the means to build up or substitute anything but confusion and disorder.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* takes him to task for his impertinence as follows:

There is no good excuse for an elderly gentleman coming direct from the rarified atmosphere of Cambridge and getting up before a respectable Philadelphia audience to be impertinent or insolent to any one of our citizens. And this is exactly what Mr. Wendell Phillips did on Thursday night. In two passages of his lecture he got off a piece of smart impertinence against one of our most public spirited and valuable citizens, which ought to have been received with a response that would have driven the speaker from the stage.

These pieces of insolent smartness wore levelled at Colonel Thomas A. Scott, the respected Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In the first of these would-be criticisms, Mr. Phillips said:

"If you allow one of your citizens to hold 150 millions worth of railroad, why need you have 250 men at Harrisburg? You might as well send three broomsticks to Harrisburg, and have Tom Scott and Vanderbilt to set them to work. It is impossible to recognize the necessity of Harrisburg and Tom Scott at one time."

Passing by Mr. Phillips's ignorance of the Pennsylvania Legislature, which does not comprise "250 men," and his false statement that one citizen hold "150 millions' worth of railroad," as unworthy of correction before Philadelphia readers, we quote his second impertinence, in which he said:

"Our fathers, when they abolished primogeniture, believed that they had established Democracy, but Jefferson in his wildest dreams never thought of a Tom Scott."

It speaks in any but complimentary terms of Mr. Phillips's audience, that it did not promptly resent these gross exhibitions of Boston insolence. We hesitate to defend a gentleman like Mr. Scott against the aspersions of a reckless declaimer like Mr. Phillips. Thomas A. Scott is as emphatically one of the laboring men of Pennsylvania as can be found within its borders. He is a gentleman who has raised himself from a position of comparative obscurity and poverty by virtue of his own native energy and ability. He has grown up with the Pennsylvania Railroad among the men whom that great enterprise has developed through no adventitious circumstances, but simply because he had it in him to become, in conjunction with Mr. Thomson, the master mind of the American railroad system. He has acquired wealth, power, position, because he has cultivated the gifts that Nature conferred upon him, and worked harder and more intelligently than other men were capable of working. Thomas A. Scott is a model American workingman, and it was a poor and pitiful impertinence in Mr. Phillips to launch his shafts of shallow smartness at the man who stands to-day, confessedly at the head of the great department of American industry represented by her railroad system. Broad and quick and sagacious in his grasp of the gigantic interests of the country's internal communications; always foremost in whatever is patriotic, philanthropic, public-spirited, Philadelphia has good cause to be proud of such citizens as Thomas A. Scott, and we heartily regret that a Philadelphia audience failed to appreciate the insolence of the arrogant lecturer and to hiss him from the stage of the Academy for his impertinence.

THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The following is from the Washington *Republican*, a Radical paper, in reference to the amendment proposed by THE POST in September last, and endorsed by the Democratic press of the country at the time:

AT LAST! AT LAST!

The efforts of Senator Schurz in behalf of the Democratic party have been at last handsomely and appropriately recognized. Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, one of the leading Democrats of the West, introduced in the House yesterday a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that in the future naturalized citizens shall be eligible to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. This of course means that Mr. Schurz shall be eligible, and we are glad that Mr. Morgan, speaking for his party, has in some slight measure repaid the great debt which he and his party friends owe to the distinguished Missouri Senator.

Mr. Morgan must not, however, be content with the simple introduction of the bill. It has been referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Bingham is chairman. Mr. Morgan must press the matter before the committee, and secure early action on it. If he cannot get a favorable report there are three Democrats in the body who will certainly give him a minority one indorsing it. The Presidential campaign is near at hand, and there is no time to be lost. The nominations will be made in the early summer, and the constitutional disqualifications of Mr. Schurz must have been removed by that time. Mr. Morgan must press it actively in the House. There will be no trouble whatever about in the Senate. Mr. Blair will take charge of it there and use every exertion to get it through. Mr. Blair can not help himself. He owes his seat to Mr. Schurz, and if he has a grain of gratitude in his nature he must now do all he can for his illustrious colleague.

IT seems that when the test came Gen. PLEASANTON had no friends in the Senate, and Mr. DOUGLASS was confirmed as Commissioner of Internal Revenue without question. Thus ends ALFRED PLEASANTON who foolishly imagined that he could hold an office under GRANT and yet retain his manhood. Let his fate be a warning to others.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Radical press and the super-serviceable friends of Gen. GRANT, a few days ago, congratulated themselves that Senator LYMAN TRUMBULL, of Illinois, no longer stood in the way of their chief's elevation to the Presidency for a second term. A bogus interview with the Senator, which had been imposed upon the good-natured correspondent of the *Courier-Journal*, was seized upon with a wonderful avidity by the Radical press, and published as a convincing argument why GRANT would and should be re-elected in 1872.

But their hopes and their momentary happiness have been nipped by an untimely fact. Mr. TRUMBULL first denied the authenticity of the "interview," and laughed at the preposterous assertions that were ascribed to him. On Monday last, in the Senate, he supplemented that denial with a dissertation upon the subject of Civil Service Reform, which sent consternation into the administration ranks. For more than a year past the administration workers have been making a convenient hobby of Civil Service Reform, and were extremely loud in their protestations that the only salvation that remained for the country was to reform the public service.

It never seemed to occur to those noisy advocates of reform, that the entire administration was in their hands, and that there was no necessity for them to ask for laws compelling them to put honest and capable men in office, and that if they really desired to reform the public service, all they had to do was to turn corrupt and dishonest men out of office and supply their places with good men. But Mr. TRUMBULL proposes to cut off all this windy discussion, by cutting up official corruption root and branch, and casting it into the fire.

Mr. TRUMBULL struck the key note of genuine reform, and assumed the ground occupied by the Democratic party when he declared that it was generally believed throughout the country that the patronage of the government was used for mere personal purposes, and the time had come when it was necessary to investigate in every department of the Government whether these things were as charged; to expose them if they were so, and if not, to set the public mind at rest by a statement of the truth.

The leaders of the Radical party do not scruple to make the basest uses of the public patronage to continue in power. To this the Democratic party has filed its objections over and over again, but the administration and its advisers have refused to heed them, and only plunged deeper and deeper into the mire of corruption. Now a DANIEL, in the person of Senator TRUMBULL, rises in their own midst and calls them to judgment. He but reiterates the sentiments of the Democratic party, and the great mass of the opponents of the administration, when he declares that he does not believe in using the patronage and power of the government for the purpose of promoting measures which are not best for the interests of the whole country, and therefore he was in favor of filling the subordinate government offices with the most upright and capable men, who could be found to take them, instead of with mere partisans. Of late years, however, appointment to office under the government had become not merely a party matter, but in a great many instances, a personal matter. It is well known that the principal grounds upon which offices was sought or obtained now, were that the applicant was poor or unwell, or had been unfortunate in business, and wanted the government to give him an office by which he could retrieve his fortune, or else upon the ground that he had been very influential at some election.

After referring to the corruption that had been brought to light in connection with the recent management of the New York Custom House, Mr. TRUMBULL proceeded to show the necessity of having a committee of investigation to follow up this subject of using the public patronage for the purpose of influencing elections. In the Senate can a substantial reform in the Civil Service be brought about? This is all the people ask. They have the right to make the request, and the party in power have no moral or other right to refuse to grant it in the fullest and freest manner. If the administration refuses it, it is a confession that the charges that have been so frequently made are true. If this investigation is permitted to go on in the spirit demanded by Senator TRUMBULL, the shallow pretensions of the Radical leaders will at once become apparent, and they will be turned out of power *sans ceremonie* by an indignant and long abused people. If it is refused, that will constitute a sufficient reason why they should be turned out of power.

But this movement of Mr. TRUMBULL has already brought him in antagonism with the administration party, and the process of reading him out of the party has begun among the more rabid of the Radical journals which brook nothing that is not blind to all the dubious transactions of the peculators who are in place and power. If the public service has not been most shamefully abused and perverted to the most mercenary and partisan purposes, why all this fear of an investigation? It would be well for the voting and tax paying public to take this matter into careful consideration. The desire for concealment is the best possible proof of the charges that have been made.

IS IT DEAD?

A great many people no doubt really believe that the Democratic party is dead, and stands no possible chance in the pending Presidential campaign. But strangely enough the very individuals who protest most loudly that the Democratic party is defunct and comfortably buried, are the ones who insist most frantically that it is necessary to kill it.

A review of the political division of the people of the United States on the questions of the day may not prove to be without interest now that we are on the eve of a Presidential election. According to the census of 1870, the population of the United States in round numbers was 38,000,000. At the generally established ratio of one voter for every six in population, we would have about 6,300,000 voters. Now suppose we consider the vote given in detail for Congressmen in the various States in 1870–71, showing the party majorities and electoral vote in each. No official figures can be obtained from North Carolina and Texas, the authorities in these States refusing to give the figures, consequently those given for these States are only semi-official. In all the others the figures in the subjoined table, which we clip from our cotemporary of the *World*, are official:

FOR THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS—1870-71.

STATES.	VOTE. Dem.	VOTE. Rep.	MAJORITY. Dem.	MAJORITY. Rep.	ELECTORL VOTE D.	ELECTORL VOTE R.
Alabama	77,870	74,[illegible]	3,565		8	—
Arkansas	26,301	22,373	—	2,972	—	5
California	56,583	62,336	—	5,753	—	5
Conn'ct	46,718	47,273	—	555	—	6
Delaware	12,456	10,001	2,433	—	3	—
Florida	11,832	12,459	—	627	—	3
Georgia	82,412	92,782	20,630	—	9	—
Illinois	155,666	186,571	—	22,971	—	16
Indiana	148,501	153,241	—	4,690	—	12
Iowa	65,636	98,632	—	34,996	—	8
Kansas	20,841	40,017	—	19,176	—	3
Kentucky	88,944	57,351	31,593	—	11	—
Louisiana	38,226	65,992	—	27,776	—	7
Maine	44,471	54,454	—	9,983	—	7
Maryland	57,727	48,[illegible]	18,568	—	7	—
Mass	48,482	87,005	—	38,523	—	12
Michigan	85,755	96,168	—	10,415	—	8
Minn'sot	29,395	36,759	—	7,344	—	4
Miss	37,363	71,748	—	34,385	—	7
Missouri	107,431	80,[illegible]	47,399	—	11	—
Nebraska	7,987	12,[illegible]	—	4,408	—	3
Nevada	6,821	6,491	330	—	3	—
N. H's're	34,344	33,013	1,331	—	5	—
New Jer'y	76,373	80,[illegible]	—	4,063	—	7
New York	408,153	383,184	44,969	—	33	—
N. Car'a	97,648	85,427	3,821	—	9	—
Ohio	206,012	216,507	—	15,495	—	21
Oregon	11,589	11,[illegible]	343	—	3	—
Penn	267,165	265,707	1,458	—	26	—
R. I.	2,349	9,[illegible]	—	7,040	—	4
S. Car'ina	54,777	74,207	—	19,430	—	6
Tenn	74,492	36,[illegible]	36,004	—	10	—
Texas	84,000	45,000	39,000	—	6	—
Vermont	9,916	31,021	—	21,065	—	5
Virginia	82,970	82,467	503	—	10	—
W. Virginia	28,496	26,749	1,917	—	5	—
Wis.	70,025	77,576	—	6,950	—	8
Total	2,747,205	2,788,377	253,874	285,046	189	158
Majority	—	41,172	—	41,172	1	—

From this it will be seen that the entire Radical majority in the United States upon the popular vote is only 41,172, in a total vote cast of 5,535,582, being same 800,000 less than the actual number of votes in the country. In the second place it is seen that the Democracy have a majority of one in the electoral votes. Of course, it seems strange that a party in the minority—it matters not how small that minority may be—of the popular vote should still have a majority in the electoral college; but on the other hand it is equally strange that 2,747,205 Democrats should only have one hundred and seven members of Congress, when 2,788,377 Republicans should have one hundred and thirty-five, an excess of twenty-eight, when their popular majority is only 41,172.

But the apparent minority of the Democratic party in the popular vote has no real existence. The proscriptive legislation in several of the States that went Democratic at the election for Congressmen in 1870–71, accounts for the apparent minority. The removal of the political proscriptions in Missouri and West Virginia, for instance, as well as in other States, will give the Democracy a clear majority of the popular, as it does of the electoral vote.

Had it not been for the proscription held over Democrats—because they were Democrats—at the time of the election of members of the Forty-second Congress, the Democratic party would have had a clear majority of 80,000 at least of the popular vote, and the electoral vote would have stood Democratic, one hundred and sixty-four; Radical, one hundred and fifty-three. All that the defunct Democracy want in 1872 is a fair election and they will elect their President. The party already has a majority of the white men of the country, and has stronger claims to an absolute electoral majority in 1872 than the Radical party.

THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

On Monday last General MORGAN, Democratic Congressman from Ohio, submitted to the House a proposed amendment to the Constitution making naturalized citizens eligible to the office of President. It will be remembered that this proposition was originally made in THE POST and met with a favorable response from the liberal press throughout the country. It now remains to be seen whether the Radical members of Congress will give their aid in removing this proscription from our naturalized citizens, or whether they will still continue to ask them for their votes, while denying them the rights accorded to negroes.

General MORGAN having introduced this proposition in the House, now let some Senator introduce it into the other branch of the National Legislature—General FRANK P. BLAIR, for instance.

SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE BILLS have been introduced in the House of Representatives during the present Congress, all of which are now in the hands of different committees for consideration. As each Monday adds from one to two hundred to the list, besides those crowded in on leave during the week, there is but little probability of the House finding itself without anything to do.

ON Saturday the Secretary appointed a committee to go through the several divisions and vaults of the United Treasurer's office, and made a thorough examination of all the books, accounts, and moneys in his bureau. The committee was appointed at the request of Mr. SPINNER, who caused all the vault keys to be brought to him at his room at the close of business on Saturday, and immediately thereafter the committee assembled and commenced their labors, working all Saturday night, Sunday, and nearly all Sunday night, during which time the work was so far advanced as to allow the office to be opened as usual for business on Monday morning. All the odds and ends of the office were elaborately scrutinized, and the work so far accomplished as to cover every department of the bureau, except the sealed packages in the vaults, which represent securities to the amount of over eight hundred millions. The account of one teller was found to be thirty dollars plus, and of another twenty cents short. All the other accounts were found to tally precisely with the money each officer is responsible for. The MARDEN and JOHNSON defalcations were found to reach the figures at first stated, viz: about $62,000. The committee proposes to examine minutely all the packages in the vaults, which will be a labor of nearly three months.

THE New Hampshire *Patriot*, in commenting upon Mr. J. Q. ADAMS's letter, wherein he recommends the "passive" policy for the Democracy to adopt, says:

"We do not agree with him in regard to the power of the Democratic party. It may be, as he says, "powerless *alone*" to carry the election; and so is any defeated party; and if that were a valid excuse for the disbandment of a party there would be no hope for a minority in any case. But we see no good reason why in the present exigency, as happens constantly, the minority may not become the majority—why a party which numbered almost half of the voters of the land in the last Presidential election should not receive accessions sufficient to enable it to control the country. No one questions that a large majority of the voters of the Union are at heart opposed in the re-election of Grant, and it will be discreditable to this large majority if they do not unite to effect his defeat. To secure this union we do not believe it to be necessary to disband the Democratic party—for that would be the effect of the "passive policy." To secure this union, concessions, perhaps "sacrifices," must be made; but they need not be all one side; the attempt to succeed on that basis would prove a dead failure."

HON. L. D. CAMPBELL, member of Congress from Ohio, has also been interviewed on the situation. He has the following to say on platforms:

The best platform I have ever known was that of the Union or Bell-Everett party of 1860—"The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." But generally wordy platforms are great humbugs. The masses forget them, and politicians set them aside after the election. A good illustration of this is presented by the action of the Republican party. When they nominated Grant in 1868 at Chicago, about the first plank of their platform declared that the "question of regulating suffrage properly belonged to the States;" yet before Grant was inaugurated two-thirds of both branches of Congress voted for the Fifteenth amendment, taking away the right they had just declared properly belonged to the States. I repeat it—platforms are often embarrassing and seldom important. What is wanted most is a ticket composed of trustworthy, reliable, and popular men. These I believe confidently we shall find in due season.

THE CAMERON RING BROKEN.

Utter Demoralization of the Radical Party in Pittsburgh, Pa.—A Democratic Mayor Elected.

(Correspondence of The World.)

PITTSBURGH, December 6.—A most exciting municipal contest was brought to a close yesterday, resulting in the election of James Blackmore, Democrat, over R. W. Morgan, the Cameron-Mackey Ring candidate for Mayor.

The result was so unexpected to the Ring managers that even to-day they cannot fully realize the full extent of their defeat. Especially is this the case since but a few weeks ago Cameron and State Treasurer Mackey bought off the last independent Republican paper in the city—the *Commercial*—and thought that they had perfectly plain sailing. For several years the *Commercial*, an influential journal of independent tendencies, has been fighting the Cameron Ring, and its blows probably were beginning to be felt in a tender spot. The quarrel was patched up some four weeks ago and the *Commercial* was transferred to the Cameron interest and went suddenly over from opposition to advocacy of Grant.

Morgan, the Radical candidate, was obnoxious to a number of Republicans, but after Cameron and Mackey and Errett and the Federal office-holders backed him, it was thought he could not fail of an election. But the last act of the Ring—the purchase of the *Commercial*—was the feather that broke the camel's back. The decent Republicans revolted, and supported a Democrat, Mr. Blackmore, and elected him by some 1,500 majority.

This defeat of the ring cannot fail to break it at Harrisburg. The Legislature will be called upon to relieve State Treasurer Mackey of $175,000 of State funds lost by reason of recent failures in Philadelphia. As soon as this is asked for the fight against Cameron will open, as the deposits were made with certain of his pets. The war will be a lively one, Cameron's Republican enemies being emboldened by the result in this city, and its effects will be felt in the politics of the State next year. MADURO.

Democratic Mayor in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Blackmore, Democrat, the Peoples' candidate, beat Ben Morgan, the Republican candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh, last Tuesday by over 1,300 majority. Stanton had a majority over McCandless of the October election, of over 1,200—so that this is a Democratic gain of more than 2,500.

The Radical papers all supported Morgan, and made it a party contest. The *Commercial* said all should work to "save themselves the mortification and disgrace of seeing the Republican party dethroned in its very citadel."

The *Gazette*, *Dispatch* and *Chronicle* made similar appeals. The Germans generally voted for Blackmore. We congratulate THE POST on its success in smashing the Radical Ring.—*Clarion Democrat*.

(From THE POST of 1864.)

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

No Platform.

Many people are concerned just now, as to the Platform that may, or can, or shall or ought to be adopted by the Chicago Convention. If the delegates rightly consider their powers and their duty to their whole constituency, they will, we are persuaded, adopt no Platform at all. If a few solemn words are needed to point an argument or to adorn a banner, the Convention might promise for the Democrats, if they shall succeed at the election.

1. To restore the injured Constitution, and to re-establish the Union.

2. To maintain the old laws of the Union, and the rights and powers of the several States.

The Democratic party has an honorable record—during its enlightened and beneficent sway all the glories of our nation, both of peace and of war, were accomplished. It has an organization too, as broad as the continent, which penetrates every field, workshop, hamlet, town and city of our once happy and prosperous Republic. It has one or more newspapers in almost every county in the Union, where a newspaper can be supported, and these are not kept up by government money, but by the legitimate support of intelligent readers. Its mode of ascertaining and of concentrating its thoughts and desires are perfect and pervading. Therefore, when the Democrats delegate the power to choose either local or national candidates for them, the force and meaning of the commission are well understood by friends and foes, and when they have declared the national candidate of the party it is a work of supererogation for the delegates to put into the hands of those candidates a long string of resolutions," which any number of "inquiring friends," of all parties, will ask him to explain in letters, to be addressed to each astute or innocent inquirer. And, by the way, while, we would never put a Democratic candidate in charge of a "committee," as Gen. Harrison was, the convention should give to their candidates the general advice to answer no letters whatsoever.

No man will be nominated at Chicago who is not for the Union and the Constitution, through and by which alone can come an honorable peace.

No man will be nominated at Chicago who is in favor of negro equality or miscegenation.

Or who does not prefer a specie to a paper currency.

Or who believes that proclamations should supersede laws.

Or who does not denounce the suspension of the habeas corpus and arbitrary arrests, and who does not stand up for freedom of the press, freedom of speech and the right of asylum.

Of all this we may be morally certain! and whether with or without a platform, our candidates can get no vote from any who believe the opposite of the above propositions. Then, why should we encumber and complicate the vital issue of the contest, which is already made up, by a mass of useless (though perhaps eloquent) verbiage? Let each man who supports our nomination take such ground as may please himself—he can find ample materials to illustrate and sustain his views in the history of the seventy years, glorious rule of the Democratic party.

The convention at Chicago is not about to set afloat a novel political nostrum, a new "pill" or "bitters," for which they must prepare a flaming "label" and strong "certificates." The Democrats propose to cure the dangerous illness of the body politic by a simple return to healthful diet and proper habits. If our candidates are placed in charge of the exhausted patient on the 4th of March next, neither Miscegenation, nor radical Democrats, nor rebels, nor stock jobbers, nor public plunderers, nor any other creatures, will be in any doubt as to the treatment that will be resorted to.

The making of "platforms" is the device of infamous paternity. It was first employed by a miserable gathering of Democratic malcontents at Buffalo in 1848, who ran Martin Van Buren for President, against Lewis Cass, the regular Democratic nominee. These charlatans then undertook to unite elements that had always been as hostile as Massachusetts is to South Carolina—they undertook to reconcile Northern "free-soilers"—with Southern "free-traders"—and to blend, for the unholy sake of public plunder, and for personal malice, elements as wide asunder as the poles. Since then, the Republicans, the Abolitionists, and all that class of quacks and pretenders have made "platforms," of which the one set up at Chicago in 1860 was the most effective. It had its "German" plank, its "Know Nothing" plank and all manner of planks, and upon its capacious breadth the negro-lovers floated through the breach in the Democratic party to that power which has enabled them to rend our blessed Union in twain.

The Democratic party want no such trifling expedients. They have a history, reputation, and a solid capital which will afford credit enough to carry on the campaign without multiplying promises on paper. The delegates empowered by two millions of voters to choose a candidate for them, can be trusted to do their work without going into tedious explanations, as our enemies say, our party comprises "peace men," and men who are for the war without a "why or a wherefore," these incongruous elements should not be disturbed by a prosy "platform." If we get power, we shall do the best we can for our country, and, to do well, we must depart, as far as possible, from the pernicious practices of the abolitionists. Therefore, let the Convention which is to meet at Chicago give us good candidates, and we will go into the contest relying on the principles and the traditions of our grand old party. Let us scorn alike the example of the Buffalo Bolters of 1848, and of the Chicago howlers of 1860, and go into the contest strong in the justice of our cause, and doubly strong by reason of the enormities of the party now accidentally in power.

ALEXIS.

Proposed Swing Around the Circle.

BOSTON, December 12.—The Grand Duke and suite to-day visited several public schools. The Duke appeared highly interested and requested the Superintendent to favor him with some school statistics, reports, rules and regulations. The following is the proposed route of the Grand Duke:

He leaves Boston on Thursday morning for Montreal, arriving there on Friday, remaining until Monday, when he leaves for Ottowa. On Tuesday he leaves Ottowa for Toronto, remaining until Friday, leaving for Niagara and next day arrives at Buffalo. On Tuesday 26th he leaves Buffalo for Cleveland. On Thursday 28th he leaves Cleveland for Detroit, on Saturday 30th leaves Detroit for Chicago. In case of the death of the Prince of Wales the route may be changed.

XLII CONGRESS—2ND SESSION.

SENATE.

Summer.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—SENATE.—Mr. SUMNER, at his own request, was relieved from the Chairmanship of the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

Petitions were presented and referred, asking a repeal of the duty on salt.

The House General Amnesty Bill

was reported from the Committee and the passage recommended.

Sumner on the Revenue Commissionership.

Mr. SUMNER introduced his bill to abolish the Internal Revenue Commissionership, and asked its reference to the Finance Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN admitted the power of the Senate to originate a bill of this character.

Mr. SUMNER claimed that he had the power as it was a bill for reducing not raising taxes.

The bill was finally referred to the Committee on Finance.

New Bills and Resolutions.

Mr CHANDLER announced a bill for deepening the St. Clair Flats canal 16 feet. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY. One for the sale of the Kansas Indian bonds.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to establish a territory of Jibway, and provide a temporary government there. The proposed territory lies between the forty-sixth and forty-ninth parallels, extending from Minnesota to Montana.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill for refunding the taxes on dividends, interest and profits earned or added to the surplus, named in section 15 of the act of July 4, 1870, during the last five months.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill providing for the punishment of contumacious witnesses before committees of the two houses. No witnesses were privileged to refuse to testify or produce a paper on the ground of criminating himself, and no testimony of a witness should be used in any criminal proceeding against him, except prosecution for perjury in such testimony.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S bill authorizes the Judges of the United States courts in Chicago to direct such steps to be taken as they may deem advisable to restore the records and files destroyed by fire, and to employ clerks of courts and the United States attorney for said purpose at a compensation not exceeding $12,000 for the clerks, and $6,000 for the attorney.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. MORTON presented a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 3d Monday in May, '72. Laid over.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a bill to restore the records of the United States Courts for the Northern District of Illinois. Referred.

Also a bill for the relief of the United States Marshal of that District. Referred.

By Mr. LOGAN—A joint resolution, legalizing the issue of food, blankets, &c., by the Secretary of War, to the Chicago sufferers. Tabled.

The Hodge Case.

Mr. CONKLING moved the consideration of a resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire into the defalcation of Paymaster Hodge.

Mr. TRUMBULL suggested, as better, that action be taken on his concurrent resolution appointing a Special Committee on Retrenchment and Civil Service Reform.

Mr. WILSON favored Mr. Trumbull's proposition.

Mr. LOGAN agreed that the Committee on Finance should investigate the Hodge case.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to substitute his resolution for Mr. Conkling's and read from the report of the Joint Committee on Retrenchmet on the abuses in the New York Custom House to show the necessity for the revival of that committee; that the salaries of supernumery weighers alone amounted to $57,000 a year; that by the ware housing system in use, importers were

Robbed of Immense Sums

annually and that a great many other kinds of plundering were going on in the name of the Government. It was generally believed throughout the country that the patronage of the Government was used for mere partisan purposes, or worse, in many cases for personal purposes, and the time had come when it was necessary to investigate in every department of the Government whether these things were as charged; to expose them if they were so, and if not, to set the public mind at rest by a statement of the truth.

In olden times removals from subordinate government offices were of rare occurrence. There were only nine removals during the eight years of Washington's administration, and only ten during that of the elder Adams. Even Jefferson, who, when he came into power, found the offices filled with his political adversaries, removed only thirty-nine persons during his two terms. Madison removed but five in his eight years. Monroe only nine, and John Q. Adams only two. In those days men were appointed to office for their fidelity to the Constitution, their ability, and integrity, and not for mere partisan reasons. Jackson, however, made a great many removals, and introduced the "spoils" doctrine, which has ever since been poisoning the purity of the civil service. Party organization was necessary and proper, and when a party came into power it ought of course to select for all offices, requiring the exercise of discretion, persons in harmony with itself. But when it came to freeing subordinate and merely ministerial officers, the question should not be about mere party connections, but about their fitness to perform the duties of the offices, and their integrity.

He, Trumbull, did not believe in using the patronage and power of the Government for the purpose of perpetuating party rule, but for the purpose of promoting measures best for the interests of the whole country, and therefore he was in favor of filling the subordinate Government offices with the most upright and capable men, who could be found to take them, instead of with mere partisans. Of late years, however, appointment to office under the Government had become not merely a party matter, but in a great many instances a personal matter. Every Senator knows that the principal grounds upon which offices was sought or obtained now, were that the applicant was poor or unwell, or had been unfortunate in business, and wanted the Government to give him an office by which he could retrieve his fortunes, or else upon the ground that he had been very influential at some election.

In this connection Mr. TRUMBULL read an extract from the testimony of a witness, examined by the committee on retrenchment, who, on being asked on what influence had obtained for him his position in the New York Custom House, replied that it was his own political status.

"No", said Mr. TRUMBULL, "I want this committee for the purpose of following up the investigations that have been made in regard to this question of the use of patronage. I want a reform and a substantial reform of the civil service. I believe it would be

A Long Step Towards Reform

to pass a law disconnecting members of Congress with appointments to office, and I introduced a bill some time ago to that effect. If that were a law, so that no man should be appointed to any office, who had obtained recommendations from any member of Congress, it would have a very salutary effect, not only upon applicants for office, but upon members of Congress and heads of departments also. The independence of members of Congress cannot be maintained, when they have to put themselves under obligations for the appointment of their friends to office, and the independence of heads of departments cannot be maintained when they are liable to be assailed by members unless they show them favors in the way of appointments to office. It is not an unusual thing, even in this body, for appointments to have been made, at least such things have occurred in former times, I think. There is a broad and general impression that there is

Great Corruption in the Public Service.

The late exposures in New York have awakened a public sentiment on this subject throughout the nation, but how was it possible for Tammany to perpetrate those frauds? It never would have been possible except upon this principle of partisanship in official positions. Do you suppose that the men who have been arrested for robbing the people of New York of so many millions of dollars, have got those millions? I doubt not they have considerable portion, but I believe that they have had to spend many of those millions to keep themselves in power, year after year. The money has been paid to persons with political influence; paid for packing conventions and carrying elections by ballot-box stuffing. Let us separate the Federal Government from any such use of its patronage. Let us have a higher state of morals among its officials. Let us elevate official integrity and public authority by insisting that the public patronage of the country shall no more be used for mere selfish and partisan purposes that the public monies in the treasury. Let us do this, and with a government so purified Republican institutions may be continued. But unless we can have purity in the administration of the Government the prediction of Clay, that a Republic would go down in despotism, worse than that of Constantinople, must sooner or later be fulfilled."

Mr. EDMUNDS thought that the question was not whether it is necessary to purify the public service, but what is the easiest and most effective way of doing it. Every Senator and Member of the House owed his position to his political status and it had been attained by some service done their party. The Senator had said that he did object to certain important offices being filled by party men but he had not stated where he would draw the line. It was reasonable to presume, however, that he would have to go pretty far down in the scale of public officials before he could trust to having a policy faithfully and efficiently carried out by those who were opposed to it. [Laughter.]

He (Edwunds) was sorry to hear Senator Trumbull say that the President had stated in his message that the civil service was demoralized, because the President had not said so. He had merely said that it would admit of improvement. So far from having becoming demoralized under this administration, the civil service had raised from a state of real demoralization, in which it was at the end of President Johnston's term. Even the New York Custom House, though situated in a atmosphere reeking with corruption had been, to a great extent, reformed and the records showed that the much abused Mr. Murphy had been more efficient and successful, than any of his predesessors.

At three o'clock Mr. EDMUNDS gave way for a motion to go into executive session which was carried and the Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Under a call of the States various bills on joint resolutions were introduced and referred.

A bill was introduced by Mr. BANKS, to carry out the treaty of Washington, and by Mr. COX for general amnesty, without exception.

Our Sixteenth Amendment Introduced.

By Mr. MORGAN—Proposing an amendment to the constitution so as to make naturalized citizens eligible for the office of President or Vice President of the United States.

Other Bills.

By Mr. ARTHUR—Appropriating $100,000 for United States public buildings at Covington, Ky.

By Mr. FARWELL—To restore the records of the United States Court at Chicago.

By Mr. BUCHARD—To divide Illinois into three judicial districts, also to relieve sufferers by the great Chicago.

By Mr. MCNEELY—Proposing an amendment to the constitution by which Congress should have no power to raise taxes by imports or excise, but only by direct tax on property to be assumed, collected and paid by the States at their option.

By Mr. SNAPP—For a ship canal between the Mississippi river and lake Michigan.

By Mr. BEVERIGE—For the suspension of duties on merchandize entered at Chicago.

Mr. COMINGO—For public buildings at Kansas City.

By Mr. KING—Proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the intermarriage of white and colored persons, and authorizing the States to provide for the education of white and colored children in separate schools.

By Mr. CONGER—To equalize the bounties to soldiers and sailors of the late war.

By Mr. SOUTHERLAND—To extend the time for completing the military road in Michigan.

By Mr. L. MYERS—Increasing the compensation of letter carriers to $1,200 per annum.

By Mr. SHAFFER—For United States public buildings at Denver City.

By Mr. KILLINGER—To faciliate intercommunication and promote a cheap and uniform system of railroad transportation in all parts of the United States and Territories.

A Pertinent Motion.

On a motion of Mr. LYNCH the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department were directed to report whether the expenditures of the department were justified by law and whether the claims discharged are supported by sufficient vouchers and all monies disbursed in conformity with the appropriations; whether further provision is necessary to secure the Government from unjust demand to enforce payment from public defaulters and economy in the department and accountability of its officers; whether unnecessary offices exit and what reduction or increase of pay be judicious economy, and to investigate specially, with full powers to send for papers, &c., in the recent defalcations.

SENATE.

War Expenses.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The following bill was introduced and referred:

By Mr. Wright—Appropriating $2,000,000 for the purpose of paying the balance that may be found due under the act to indemnify the States for war expenditures.

The Holiday Recess.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution to adjourn over from December 21st to January 2d.

At his own request, Mr. MORTON was released from his position on the committee of agriculture.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. MORTON called up the resolution for final adjournment on the third Monday of May.

Mr. SUMNER moved that there be no adjournment until after the passage of he bill securing equal rights without distinction of race or color. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCHURZ moved to amend by adding the bills to reduce the tariff and internal taxation and to reform the civil Service.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to table the proposition to take up the bill removing political disabilities. Lost by 22 to 31.

Without acting on the motion the Senate went into executive session and at 1:30 adjourned.

HOUSE.

New Bills.

Various bills were introduced and referred among which were the following:

By Mr. PECK—For holding a United States Circuit Court at Toledo Ohio.

By Mr. GOLLADAY—The resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature for a systematic plan of meteorological observation and crop reports.

By Mr. CALDWELL—Granting 500,000 acres of public land for leveeing the Mississippi river in Kentucky and Tennessee.

By Mr. VAUGHN—For a United States public building at Memphis, Tennessee.

Sworn In.

Mr. Herndon was sworn in from Texas.

A Milk and Water Inquiry.

Mr. DAWES' resolution directing an investigation into the management of the various executive departments, was adopted.

The bill codifying the postal laws was passed.

The Presidential Election.

Mr. BINGHAM from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill fixing the first Monday of November, 1872, for the Presidential election. The bill was postponed to the second Wednesday of January.

A bill was passed for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in in the insurrectionary states.

The Alabama Arbitrators.

Mr. BANKS from the Foreign Affairs Committee, reported a bill appropriating $250,000 for the expenses of the Arbitrators.

Mr. BANKS explained the necessity for the immediate passage of the bill, as the case on behalf of the United States is to be presented at Geneva on Saturday next, but said that the fullest opportunity for debating the terms of the treaty would be given after the holidays on other points, particularly in regard to the fisheries.

After a long discussion the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then went into Committee and discussed the apportionment bill, but rose without action.

Bank "Bears."

Mr. TOWNSEND, N. Y, offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and report whether any of the National Banks in New York are interested or concerned in promoting an artificial scarcity of money. Adopted.

Mr. Leonard MYERS introduced a bill for the better detection and prevention of fraud in the naval service. Referred.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

Public Buildings at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—A bill was introduced by Mr. TRUMBULL providing for the condemnation and purchase under the statute of Illinois of the remainder of the custom house block in Chicago, or, a block within two squares thereof, on which to erect a new government building at a total cost of five million dollars, two million of which the bill proposes to appropriate immediately.

The Last Census.

The house bill appropriating the monies for taking the last census passed.

A Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution providing for a standing committee of investigation and retrenchment, to consist of seven members, to be elected by the senate, and have power to investigate and report upon such subjects as may be committed to it by the senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend by a provision directing the committee to inquire into the expenditures in all branches of the government service, whether any, and if so, what offices should be abolished, and what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced, etc; also giving it power to sit during the recess of congress.

Mr. SHERMAN favored the original resolution. If any senator knew of any abuses he could easily have them referred to the Committee.

Mr. WILSON favored both propositions.

Mr. THURMAN favored the amendment, and said that the committee which should have power to investigate only such charges as might be referred to it by the senate would be useless as a means of reforming the public service.

Mr. TRUMBULL said if the senators were in earnest in their desire to correct abuses in the public service, they would not hesitate to create a committee with sufficient powers.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that considering the number of persons employed in the public service and their duties, the administration of the government for the last three years would compare favorably for efficiency and purity with any previous administration whatever, even that of

George Washington Himself.

There was, therefore, no need for a committee with extraordinary powers.

Mr. THURMAN said there were many persons throughout the country who would not take the round and whitewashing statement of Mr. Edmunds for the purity and efficiency of the public service. It would require further evidence. The senate might either pass a resolution, which would indicate a real desire to discover and expose abuses, or it might pass the pending resolution of Mr. Anthony, which would show the people that the defects and corruptions in the government service were to be whitewashed and covered up. The country would hold the party of the majority responsible.

Mr. CASSERLY contended that the committee proposed by Mr. Anthony would be a mere nullity, having no power to originate investigations. He had heard of a transaction connected with one of the highest departments and a fit subject for investigation, but would not take upon himself to move an investigation unless it were a committee like that proposed by Mr. Trumbull with power to originate an investigation.

Mr. SCHURZ remarked that this was not by any means a new proposition. It was merely a proposition on the part of Mr Trumbull to revive the old committee on retrenchment, armed with powers that made the old committee so useful and efficient. The senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds,) had told the senate that the civil service had improved greatly under the existing administration, and undoubtedly it had, yet in the whole history of the country it would be difficult or impossible to find four consecutive months during which

So Many Defalcations and Embezzlements

by public servants have been brought to light as in the last four months. Most of these cases had been discovered too without careful search or investigation. They had been almost stumbled upon, and therefore it was fair to infer that a careful investigation would expose a great many more now hidden. Now, gentlemen, I tell you that whatever may be said of the improvements that have taken place, the people of the United States are startled at the frequency and enormity of the disclosures which are made from day to day. Do not give yourselves up to any delusions on the subject. The American people are on the point of demanding an honest government and they want to have all means used for that object that are compatible with the laws of the country. The demand the exposure and overthrow of corruption regardless of the interest of any party or person. It seem to me we are standing

At the Threshold of a Moral Revolution

that bids fair to go beyond the overthrow of Tammany hall, and in that revolution the science how not to do it will be of very little avail. Neither will cheap declarations against corruption in the abstract or against the sinfulness of sin in general, and the beauty of virtue avail much. We have had enough of that. The people will not much longer take that worthless currency as legal tender. If we wish to serve the country and to command its confidence, we have to make clear to the country that we hate no party, no more than we hate corruption, and that we love no party more than we love good government.

Conkling on the High Morality Dodge.

Mr. CONKLING—The question before the senate is whether a committee about to be created shall be created in the ordinary way or shall be given powers of an extraordinary character. It is no credit to the republican party or any member of it to profess to be willing to investigate its administration of affairs and to purify whatever is found to need purification. For I undertake to say, that never in American history was there a party that had less to deter it from rigid investigation, and more to tempt it to go forward. The strength of the republican party resides largely in the fact that it is able and willing to purify and purge itself. He referred to the Hodge case as evidence that the republican party means to hold public servants a strict accountabilit

Morton also Plays Tuudy.

Mr. MORTON declared himself in favor of Mr. Anthony's resolution because it was broader than Mr. Trumbull's and embraced all matters relating to retrenchment. He also spoke of the extraordinary purity of the present administration and its promptness in punishing dereliction of duty in its officers, and cited the case of Hodge as an illustration.

Mr. CASSERLY asked whether the senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) could mention another case of the prompt punishment of a defaulter.

Mr. MORTON said he did not remember any at the moment but he would venture the assersion that when ever there had been a defalcation brought to the knowledge of the administration the defaulter had been punished.

A Pertinent Question and an Evasive Reply.

Mr. CASSERLY—How about pension agent Lawrence and Collector Bailey?

Mr. MORTON—They ran away before they were found out.

Mr. CASSERLY—Is it an evidence of vigilance for the government to let its rascals get away. The democrats of New York did not let Tweed run away.

Mr. MORTON called attention to the fact that the men who committed defalcations generaliy were not of a class that could be weeded out by any system of civil service reform, because they were intelligent, accomplished men who could undergo any examination successfully.

Without reaching a vote the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

More Expenses.

Mr. BANKS reported a bill appropriating sixty-two thousand dollars for the expenses of the British American claims commission. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Utah.

Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, introduced a bill granting various lands and privileges to Utah. Referred.

A Labor Commission.

Mr. HOAR from the committee on education and labor reported a bill for the appointment, by the president with the advice and consent of the senate, of a commission of three persons to hold the office for two years unless their duties shall have been sooner accomplished, who are to investigate the subject of wages and hours of labor and the discussion of the joint profits of labor and capital between the laborer and capitalist and the social educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States and show how the same are affected by the existing laws regulating commerce, finance and currency. The commissioners are to receive a salary of $5,000 each and may employ a clerk and they shall report the result of their investigations to the president to be by him transmitted to congress.

Mr. HOAR addressed the house in explanation and advocacy of the bill.

After an interesting and somewhat excited discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until the next morning hour.

Public Buildings.

Mr. HALSEY, from the committee on public buildings, reported a bill appropriating two millions for the erection of public buildings at Chicago. Referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. WELLS, from the same committee, reported a bill appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand for like purposes in St. Louis, which was also similarly referred.

The Apportionment Bill.

The house then commenced to discuss the apportionment bill.

After a long discussion in the committee of the whole of no public interest or importance, the committee rose without taking action on it.

A New Rule.

Mr. RANDALL, from the committee on rules, reported a new rule:

That the speaker appoint one territorial delegate on the committee on territories and the delegate from the District of Columbia on the committee for the District of Columbia, such delegates, however, not to have the right of voting in the committee.

The rule was agreed to.

The house then adjourned.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS
NERVOUS
AND
DEBILITATED.

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, of our kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes, thick, milky or flocky, or is ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody. Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia.

Are you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that State of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all at the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is the anchor of hop to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," etc. They are unreliable, and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbolds Take no other.*

PRICE—$1 25 PER BOTTLE,

OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $6 50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

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Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelpia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere

WORSE THAN TAMMANY.

How Republican Primaries are Conducted in the Thirteenth Ward.

Popular Protest Against Tampering With the Ballot Box—"Heads I Win, Tails You Lose"—Thirteen Ballots Lost—Lively Exchange of Compliments.

Last evening a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Thirteenth ward was held at the School House, for the purpose of considering the fraudulent counting of ballots after the Republican primaries of December 2d. The building was packed to its utmost capacity, and the excitement among the contesting factions was intense. T. C. Dickson was called to the chair, and J. H. Hillerman appointed Secretary.

The status of the case seems to be that at the Republican primaries, held December 2, 1881, 183 votes were deposited in the upper precinct by which it is said Messrs. Duff and Powers were duly nominated. The ballot box was, on Saturday, taken to the house of Mr. Inder, who has been tax-gatherer, Republican fugleman, Man Friday and the Lord knows what, for several years past. On the following Monday another count of the "precious papers" was made when it was discovered that there were but 170—13 short. How they got out of the box, or whether they evaporated, or went off by "spontaneous combustion" is not certainly known, but *it is known* that thirteen ballots are *gone*—gone where the woodbine "curls"—and that that "mystic" number determined the fate of sundry candidates for Common Council, etc.

As an explanation and solution of the difficulty, it is alleged that Inder is "cheek by jowl" with the parties who have made the "riffle" for Councils, while on the other hand it is alleged that R. J. Power's son, who was a sworn member of the Board, out of pure kindness for his "paternal," made a few extra marks on the tally list. Be this as it may, it is safe to say that fraud was committed somewhere, and that the meeting last evening did not discover exactly where that "somewhere" is. Mr. R. J. Powers, the defeated candidate for Councils was present, and made a statement showing fraud in a most conclusive manner. He was followed by Robert Atkinson, Esq., who, in a speech of considerable length, administered a scathing rebuke to those who dared to tamper with the ballot box. The discrepancy was, he said, unaccountable except on the theory of fraud. No man, or set of men, other than the sworn officers of the law had a right to touch the ballots when deposited. In reply to those who had stated that the City Executive Committee had dictated how many Councilmen, Mr. A. read a communication from the Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee, to the effect that no interference was attempted or contemplated as to the selection of the ward officers.

Mr. Atkinson then presented the following resolutions and asked that they be read:

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the integrity and veracity of the sworn Republican Primary election Board of December 2nd instant.

Resolved, That we regard the interference of all persons (except the Election Board or a Committee representing the people) in any manner with the ballot box, either before or after an election, as an impertinent, unlawful violation of the sanctity of the ballot, and one fraught with danger to the best interests of the community and the highest and best right and privilege of the honest private citizen.

Resolved, That we regard the frustration of the Republican citizens as expressed by the resolution of the meeting of December 2nd inst., allowing each precinct one member of Common Council, to be chosen by themselves as unjust, and the setting aside of the people's rules at the behest of some of our Councilmen upon the allegation that the City Executive Committee had interferred and declared the Republican citizens rules for conducting their primary election void was fraudulent and false.

A long and rambling debate, and some acrimonious controversy took place when the first resolution was passed, and the other two lost, though a powerful minority made the hall echo with their "nays."

Mr. Atkinson, after demonstrating how "rotten" things were in Denmark, and giving the facts and figures of the little game by which the thirteen votes had mysteriously disappeared, closed, amid great applause, by denouncing the whole system of tampering with the sacredness of the ballot box as deserving the reprobation of all citizens.

Mr Cummings then obtained the floor and stated with great emphasis that Mr. Inder had no business to meddle with the ballot box.

At this juncture an excited individual whose nose stood up like an inverted exclamation point, and whose hair stood straight up like "Red Cloud's" top tuft, jumped to his feet and asked Mr. C.:

Sir, Do you mean to say Mr. Inder acted dishonestly?

Mr. Cummings, with emphasis—I mean to say that he has no right to interfere with the ballot box. (Applause).

Mr. C. L. Powers asked Mr. E. G. Herron if he considered the Saturday election fraudulent why he did not call for a recount on Saturday. "Why," said he, "were you instrumental in running off with the ballot box?"

Mr. Herron—"Because I knew there was fraud practiced, and there was fraud too." (great confusion.)

Mr. Powers—"You're a liar, sir!"

Mr. Herron—"You're a liar and unworthy of belief."

Mr. Powers—(savagely) Who would believe you under oath!

Mr. Herron—Who would believe *you*?

Mr. P.—We won't indulge in any personalities. ! ! !

A voice—Put Powers out.

Mr. Powers was very anxious to know why Messrs. Herron and Duff choose such an unreasonable time as before breakfast to recount the vote..

Mr. Duff obtained the floor and explained the "situation" as he understood it and gave a explanation of how the rumor that the city Executive Committee were going to interfere, got out, but no explanation was made or attempted to be made of the arithmetical puzzle—how the thirteen votes were lost, or how the candidates that received the highest votes on Saturday got so low on the tally as to lose the nomination.

Mr. Dickson wanted to get at the milk in the cocoanut, and desired to know exactly who was to blame. Something was certainly wrong. Although I never voted a Democratic ticket I had to depend on Democratic votes to get me through.

Here six or eight excited orators jumped to their feet simultaneously, and on the Chair crying out, Order! the windy interlocutors subsided.

Mr. George Ewart (excitedly)—This meeting is an outrage. I don't care for Powers, or Inder, or anybody else, but I don't want any "shennanegin." There is fraud somewhere and the ballot box has been opened. (Applause.)

A Voice—That's so.

Mr. Ewart thought this affair would establish a dangerous precedent in this ward. I be—(continued interruption.)

A Voice—I move we adjourn—I—I second the motion.

Mr. Ewart—I think—

The Chair—A motion to adjourn is always in order.

The motion was put and carried with cheers and yells and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

McKnight's Rolling Mill Burned—Loss $1000,000. Insurance $70.000.

Early yesterday morning a destructive fire occurred in Birmingham, involving in complete destruction the rolling mill of J. McKnight & Co.

The works were situated between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and between the river and Nevile street. They consisted of of a bar mill, "ten-inch" mill, an "eight-inch" mill, a nail factory, a small machine shop, a ware house and office. At about four o'clock yesterday morning the watchman of the mill went with a lighted lamp to the corner of the mill on Fifteenth street nearest the river. A barrel of oil stood there, and in some manner caught fire from the lamp. Instantly there was a burst of flames, the edge of the building caught and before an alarm could be given the fire was rushing forward over all the premises. Mechanics and Walton Hose Companies were on hand promptly, but nothing could be done to stay the progress of the fire, and in less than half an hour the whole place was an utter mass of ruins. As usual the water was scarce, which rendered still smaller any hope of saving any part of them prenises.

The buildings belonging to Messrs. McKnight & Co., were worth about $25,000, the stock on hand amounted to about $45,000, and the machinery was valued at $125,000, making a total loss of $195,000. The buildings were entirely destroyed. The loss on the stock, according to the estimate given to Fire Marshal Butler, will reach about $22,500. A year ago the works were partially refitted, and about $15,000 worth of new machinery put in. The buildings were full of valuable machinery, and this was damaged, it is thought, to the extent of from thirty to fifty per cent. of its value. Altogether the loss will reach nearly $100,000. On this there is a total insurance of $70,000, distributed as follows:

Pittsburgh Insurance Company	$ 5,000
Western, of Pittsburgh	5,000
City of Pittsburgh	5,000
National, of Allegheny	5,000
Delaware Mutual	5,000
North British and Mercantile	5,000
Phoenix of Hartford	5,000
North America	5,000
Hartford	5,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	10,000
American, of Philadelphia	5,000
Commerce, of Albany	5,000
International, New York	5,000
Total insurance	$70,000

Adjoining the premises on Sixteenth street, was a stable belonging to the glass house of Brice, Richardson & Co., and a house occupied by Matthew Story, watchman at the glass works. These buildings were ignited and completely destroyed. The loss on them will be about one thousand dollars.

The mill was one of the old works of the place, and was once before destroyed by fire in 1846. The work of rebuilding will commence immediately.

There were conflicting statements as to the origin of the fire. The watchman was brought before Fire Marshal Butler and made oath to the following statement:

He was lighting a small lamp at the gas jet near the open oil barrel, when a part of the lighied wick dropped into the barrel, causing an explosion and the fire.

TAMPERING WITH THE BALLOT BOX.

The Hay-Humbert Case in Court—The Contestant's Affidavit—Rule to Show Cause Granted.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning, Messrs. Barton and Pollock, counsel for Captain Hay, who contests the election of Alderman Humbert, of the First ward, presented the following affidavit, which speaks for itself:

In the matter of the election of Alderman in The First Ward, Pittsburgh } In Common Pleas. No. 82. Mar. 7, 1871.

Allegheny County, ss.

Before me personally came Captain Alexander Hay, of the First ward, Pittsburgh, who, being duly sworn, saith: That on Saturday, December 2d, 1871, he discovered that George W. Coffin, a prominent and responsible citizen of said ward, has personal knowledge of a combination between certain citizens of said ward, to stuff the ballot box containining the vote for Alderman of said ward on December 6th, 1870. That as he is informed, and believes, one of said citizens, in pursuance of said said combination, after the first count for Alderman was announced, and affiant had a majority of four votes over his opponent, Andrew Humbert put a package of five notes into the ballot box, and in the second count the officers of the election board counted the said five votes in favor of Andrew Humbert, and in the announcement of the second count by the board, Andrew Humbert appeared to have a majority of one by reason of the counting of the said five false and fraudulent ballots. Affiant further says that he did not know, nor had he any means of knowing previous to last Saturday, that said George W. Coffin was possessed of said information as to who actually did stuff the ballot box on the occasion referred to, but he expects now to be able to prove to the satisfaction of the Court who actually did place the five false and fraudulent votes for Andrew Humbert for Alderman in the ballot box. All of which is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ALEX. HAY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of December, 1871.

JOSEPH ROSS, Pro.

And now, December 7, 1871, the Court grants a rule on the respondent to show cause why the petitioner in this case should not be allowed to take further evidence, and J. S. Ferguson, Esq., is appointed as Commissioner to take evidence to be read in support of or against this rule, twenty-four hours notice to be given of the time and place of taking said testimony. Rule returnable to Saturday.

By the Court.

December 16, 1871.

We await the further developments of this case with an interest which is intensified by the fact that those who are figuring as defendants belong to a clique who have cried out Tammany! Tammany!! until their throats were sore. If it shall appear that all is not gold that glitters, all good citizens will rejoice.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A Conductor Killed on the Pittsbugh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

On Saturday a man named Henry Brown was killed at the Outer Depot of the Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway. About three o'clock in the afternoon, he was trying to couple two cars together, not being successful the first time, the engineer pulled the cars apart again, and Brown went in farther between the two platforms in order to fix the coupling, and the engineer, backing too soon, Brown was caught about the middle between the two platforms and terribly crushed. He had been in the employ of the railroad for some seven or eight years, and at the time of the accident he was acting in the capacity of conductor on the night passenger trains. He was a married man about thirty-two years of age. After the accident he was taken to his home on Rebecca street, where he died about nine o'clock on Saturday morning from the effects of his injuries. Saturday evening Coroner West held an inquest on the body of deceased. The jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death from negligence upon the part of the engineer, Joseph Cole, in backing the train without giving any signal whatever.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth, by using *Juniper Tar Soap*. Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Meeting on Saturday—November Report—A City Schindery Proposed.

On Saturday afternoon the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held at the office on Fourth avenue, Dr. McCandless in the Chair.

Health officer Gray presented is report for the month of November, as follows:

Number of nuisances abated	173
Number of persons notified	195
Number of permits granted	35
Amount received from permits	$ 17 50
Amount received from H. B. Miller, (fine)	20 00
Amount received from Ed. Dithridge	24 00
Amount received from Robert Watson	30 00
Amount received from H. W. Charlton	15 00
Amount received from F. Altmos	8 00
Total	$109,50
Expended at office during month	21 00
Balance	$ 88 00
Number of births during October	213
Number of deaths during November	250
Number of deaths from small pox during November	22
Number of small pox cases reported and visited	195
Number of small pox cases sent to hospital	50
Number of places of business closed	11

The following bills were presented and ordered to be paid: Mercy Hospital, (for November) $285; House of Mercy, (for November) $543.24; Wm. McCallin, for carting cases to hospital, destroying infected clothing, coffins, etc., (for November) $287.85; Uniondale cemetery, for burying 13 bodies since September 23, $65; Bridget Cowan, $8; B. L. Fahnestock & Co., drugs, $16.19; *Chronicle*, advertising, $9

The Health officer stated that he had been called upon by two Germans, named C. F. Huchler and John Gausler, who desired to start a city schindery. The gentlemen being present, were invited into the presence of the Board, and stated their proposition. They proposed, if they could obtain the authority of the Board, to take up and remove all dead animals from the streets, alleys and lanes of the city, without cost to the city. For the removal of derd animals from private property they desired to receive such pay as the Board would fix, and they would give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

Mr. Edwards did not think that the Board had any right to give out any contract for removing dead animals from private property until the carcasses tend to be a nuisance. The Board only could have the right to remove dead animals from the streets and alleys of the city.

After some discussion the matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee and Health officer to report at the next meeting.

The Health officer reported sixteen deaths from small pox during the past week.

Adjourned.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Country Jake on His Muscle.

On Saturday afternoon a rural shoulder-hitter, named Bradley, hailing from the coal regions, entered a cellar saloon on Wood street, near Sixth avenue, and, it is alleged, wanted to bet any money that he could whip any man in the house. Nobody "took him up," and he at length drew a revolver and fired at a young man present, the ball passing through his hat. A couple of parties in the saloon then pounced on Bradley, and gave him a sound body-beating, and took his revolver from him. He was then pitched out with more force than ceremony. A young man named Harry Derr followed him and struck him on the street. Bradley and Derr were both arrested and taken before Mayor Brush, who held that Derr had no right to follow him to the street when he was unarmed and there assault him. The mayor inflicted a fine of five dollars and costs upon Derr, which he paid, and Dner then made information against Bradley for felonious assault, in firing the shot. Bradley was committed to jail for trial in defavlt of bail.

Western Pennsylvania Patents.

The following United States patents were granted citizens of Western Pennsylvania during the week ending December 5th, 1871.

Brush and broom holder, Solomon G. Groff, Vogarsville, Pa.

Mode of attaching springs to vehicles, T. H. Allen, Corry, Pa.

Lubricator for car axles, Joseph Barber, Bridesburg, P.

Beehive; Aaron F. Dickey, Benford's Store, Pa.

Machine for rolling harrow teeth, Samuel C. Murdoch, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Stove bottom, Daniel Schuyler, Titusville. Pa.

Manufacture of illumanating gas, Theodore C. Springer, Fayette City Pa.

Criminal Neglect.

Coroner West held an inquest on Saturday on the body of the young man, James O'Neil, who was killed at the outer-depot of the Fort Wayne railroad, and noticed in Saturdays issue. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death through criminial neglience of the officers of the road on not having their brakes in proper order. The testimony went to show that the brake-chain was broken, and when the deceased attempted to turn the brake it swung around and he fell in front of the train. The entire train of four cars passed over him. The deceased was but seventeen years of age, and was a native of Ireland. He leaves a widowed mother, one brother and three sisters, who all live at 1006 Penn avenue. The mother of the butchered lad has been rendered insane by her son's untimely death

Robbery in Minersville.

Early yesterday morning the residence of Mr. Geo. Lambert, who resides at Minersville, above the car station was entered by burglars and robbed of two gold watches, valued at $200 each, several articles of silverware &c. The burglars entered through the front door of the house wquich had been left open. The robbery was not discovered till the family awoke yesterday morning, when on entering the adjoining room the jewelry was at once missed. No cluee to the robbers.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cared and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

THE column Vendome of Paris has been put together with the exception of the part which commemorated the victories over the Prussians. The efforts of the police to find those portions have utterly failed. La Presse adds that the column will soon be replaced upon its pedestal.

A NEWLY-MARRIED couple in Baton Rouge, La., fearing an attack upon their house, slept with a revolver under their pillow. The husband in the night dreaming that some one was after him, seized the revolver, when it was accidentally discharged, instantly killing his wife.

MATILDA HERON.

The Lady Explains in a Card.

The recent telegraphic report of the reappearance of Matilda Heron at De Bar's Opera House, St. Louis, Mo., on the 20th ultimo, emboldens her to present a plain statement of the facts. She says: It was the mere understanding that I should appear in my play of *Noeme, the Jewish Mother*, to be followed by my plays of *Pearl* and *Agrahmara*, a new tragedy adapted by me from the German. For the first piece I had stipulated for four rehearsals—two of them "letter perfect"—and had forwarded copies of the piece and parts in advance. On arriving I found the Jane Coombs company had possession of the theatre, and that De Bar's company was absent, playing at Peoria. I had therefore, only one rehearsal. Near the close of the first act a principal performer was missing and I had to "talk against time" to "make a scene," while a search was made for him. The "gods" in the gallery, attributing the delay and confusion to me, made noisy and offensive demonstrations, which I rebuked sharply. At the close of the play—performed under discouraging and embarrassing circumstances—I was called out and made a speech, ending with a humorous remark.

The telegraphic dispatch alluded to above, and which has been circulated broadcast over the country, stated that I then "danced off the stage waving my arms wildly." This is false. I retired quickly, courtesying to the audience. The impossibility of producing two new pieces at short notice compelled me reluctantly to consent to fill out the remaining nights of my engagement with Camille, though I knew that play had been 'done to death' in St. Louis. However, my reception in the four performances of Camille was very flattering; and I was on each occasion called three times before the curtain. Although knowing full well the cause and source of the hostility which has assailed a defenceless woman standing alone in her battle with the world, I yet forbear at present to expose them, and rely on the manliness and chivalry of the independent press of the country to publish this brief vindication.

The critic sets down my manner to mania. It might, perhaps, propitiate his ire were I to admit that I am mad. I cannot. On the contrary, I am convinced of the perfect reasonableness of my malady that I bear no malice to my enemy, but rest my case in full trust with time and heaven. Respectfully yours and the public's grateful servant,

MATILDA HERON.

VARIETIES.

THE latest about Alexis is that he prefers brunettes.

IN New York, lady ushers are proposed for weddings.

THERE is very fine sleighing throughout New England.

THE Duke Alexis is said to be passionately fond of flowers.

IN the present style of ladies' hair a contemporary says it is difficult to tell which is switch.

AH Sing and Ah Sin have been at law in San Francisco about the sale of a wife. The matter has been referred to Ah Bration —Ex.

A DYING Californian left $100,000 to the deaf and dumb asylum of San Francisco, with the remark that his beneficiaries could not talk about him after his death.

AN Englishman about to be hanged for murdering his wife, sorrowfully remarked on the gallows: "I led her to the haltar, and now she has led me to 'alter.

A FEW days ago a little girl in Ithaca, N. Y., just before she died, exclamed: "Papa, take hold of my hand and help me across." Her father had died two months before.

FOR innocently throwing a handful of red pepper into a burning stove in a dance hall in Dalton, N. H., an unsophisticated young man has been fined twenty-one dollars and costs.

THE Honest Truth:—Aunt—"And so, Tom, you're learning music among other things. How do you like it?" Tom—"I hate it!" Aunt—"Indeed! Which of your studies do you prefer?" Tom—"O—well—music!"—Punch.

An intelligent store cat in Boston improves every favorable opportunity to extract a five-cent nickel from the money drawer, and carrying it in his mouth to a butcher's shop near by, purchase a "square meal," just like anybody.

THE little people of Chicago are glad to know that Santa Clause is expected to visit their new homes at Christmas time. They were afraid that the fire would scare him away from the city, leaving no chimneys for him to come down.

A CONTEMPORARY say that when headaches come to a man, he should knock off work, or at least take things easier and more judiciously, and when a woman is troubled with a headache it is often a sign of over-eating, over-dancing or tight lacing.

TREMBLE, ye lords of creation! That unfortunate Californian, named Ortez, has had to pay Lotta K. Turner, seventy-five hundred dollars for merely writing love letters to her. She sued him for breach of promise and obtained that amount on her own evidence merely, although no promise of marriage was found in his letters.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell hem. no16:d&w.

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $500,000, with the privilege of increasing to $2,000,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE, Corner of Ross st and Fifth ave, (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure.

He rejects all agents that produce disease, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes. Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free. jy 29:1yw

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations must have extraordinary virtues Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by long continued series of marvellous cures, which have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equaled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of Coughs, Colds, Consumption that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, which is well fonded, if the remedy betaken in season Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords in sudden attacks, and by its timely

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

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Smoking Tobacco

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SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INNCRIPTION.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES.

au26:1yW 78 Nassau street, New York.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $200. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. oct15:1y

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDERFEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:11w-E.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diplomas at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of ineffi cient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 826 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

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Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, accurately sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 826 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar:1yd&w.

DR. A. SLEE,

No. 264 Penn Street.

Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising.

All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amanorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sundays, excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 264 Penn street. aug.12d&w:1y.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY—DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, prepared by Garancière & Dupont, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty in France, are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from Overuses or Excesses. They *cure* when all other remedies fail. Full directions in each box. Price $1 per Box, or 6 Boxes for $5.

Sold by the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, 28 Courtland Street, New York. Pamphlets of Advice sent free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Are unfailing in the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption and Disease of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieved in ten minutes. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. jy11-TO-TH,Z&:eow&eow-W

PURE WINES

OF ALL KINDS.

PURE BRANDY!

PURE GIN!

All of my own importation, and guaranteed strictly pure and genuine.

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No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

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PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Syphilis, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

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IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,

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The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

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EIGHTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.

To be Drawn Monday, January 1, 1872.

$200,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TWO GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES.

$10,000 IN AMERICAN GOLD.
$10,000 IN AMERICAN SILVER.

Five Prizes of $1,000 each in GREENBACKS
Ten Prizes $500 each in GREENBACKS

One span of matched Horses, with Family Carriage and Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500. 5 Horses and Buggies, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600 each. Five fine-toned Rosewood Pianos worth $500 each. 25 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 2,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $200 to $300 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine and Gent's Gold VEST CHAINS.

Solid Silver and Double Plated Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c.&c.

Number of Gifts, 25,000. Tickets limited to 100,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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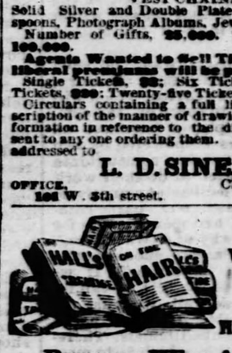

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Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out, can create a new growth by its use.

It is the best HAIR DRESSING in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

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Course of study and business training eminently thorough, systematic and practical.

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Students can enter at any time.

For circulars containing fu information call the college or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

sep2mes&W

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—WESTERN District of Pennsylvania ss. At Somerset, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1871.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Azariah Dunham, of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditor's petition, by the District Court of said District.

GEO. W. BENFORD, Assignee.

SOMERSET, Nov. 14, 1871. novl8:6W

OUR LATE MUNICIPAL CONTEST.

The Defeat of the Ring and the Federal Officeholders—Something about the Ring's recent purchase.

[From the N. Y. Sun of Saturday.]

PITTSBURGH, December 5.—To-day's election in this city completely upset the Cam ron-Grant-Mackey Ring in Western Pennsylvania, if indeed it will not ultimately work its overthrow in the whole State. The defeat of B. W. Morgan, the Administration candidate for Mayor, proves Grant's unpopularity in this part of the State.

Morgan was the candidate of the Federal officeholders, including T. W. Davis, Internal Revenue Collector, Thos. Steel, Collector of the Port, Russel Errett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Assessor of Internal Revenue, as well as R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, and other Federal and State officers who compose the Cameron Ring in this end of the State. His Democratic competitor, the Hon. James Blackmore, made the fight square against the Ring, and a gallent one it was, achieving victory over the most unscrupulous political combination in the country that favors Grant's re-nomination, and that too, in one of the greatest strongholds of Grant radicalism in the Union.

The efforts made to defeat Mr. Blackmore have no parallel in the local political history of Pittsburgh. Simon Cameron himself took a hand in the contest by exerting his influence to bring the *Commercial*, hitherto an independent referm journal, over to the Morgan city Ring and the Cameron Ring in the State. Hitherto the *Commercial* opposed Grant and went with the *Tribune*, but some three weeks ago it flopped over, leaving the anti-Ring Republicans without a journal to represent them.

A week ago, when the Blackmore strength began to develop, State Treasurer Mackey was telegraphed at Harrisburg. He hastened here to save the city. Perhaps forgetting that he was a State officer, he organized and directed the city campaign from the Lincoln Club headquarters, but instead of helping matters only made them worse. Every appliance known to the ward politician was resorted to for the purpose of whipping the anti-Ring voters into the traces. The anti-Ring Republicans were largely German, and the unmitigated abuse heaped upon them by the Administration managers can have no other effect than permanently to alienate them from the Radical party, and for the future putting it in the minority in this city, where it has so long held undisputed sway.

While the result of to-day's election will exercise a most important local influence, and perhaps lead to an exposition of the smaller Boss Tweeds of Pittsburgh, it will have a telling effect upon the politics of the State. It is the first and decisive defeat of the Cameron-Grant party of Pennsylvania, and upon a field of their own choosing, and where every advantage apparently belonged to them.

The breach made here will run all over the State. As soon as the Legislature assembles in Harrisburg, the fight will open there. Col. McClure of Philadelphia, will be the means of stirring it up in the Eastern end of the State. The fact that he has been mentioned as a candidate for the Senate, to fill a vacancy from Philadelphia, has caused a serious muttering throughout the State among the Cameron-Grant journals, and the smashing of the unscrupulous Ring in the west will only hasten its overthrow in the east, and intensify and strengthen the anti-Grant feeling all over the State; so that what may appear as only a local event—the election of a Democratic Mayor in the great iron city of the country—will prove in the end potent influence in determining the next Presidency, and making a final and proper disposition of Cameron and Grant.

IXION.

Personnel of the Senate and House.

Of the seventy-four Senators fifty are lawyers. Senator Sumner has seen the longest service—twenty consecutive years. Cameron is the oldest Senator, and Spencer, of Alabama, the youngest. Eldridge of Wisconsin, is the most conscientious M. C. on points of order, Judge Kelly is the oldest M. C., of the Philadelphia delegation (born in 1814) and Mr. Creely (born in 1839) the youngest.

Hon Henry D. Foster is the oldest Pennsylvania member (born in 1812), and Hon. William McClelland (born in 1842), the youngest.

In the House the longest consecutive term of service is that of Mr. Dawes.

The House has no septuagenarian, the oldest M. C.—Mr. Perry, of N. Y.—not being quite sixty-nine; to make up for which fact, there are seven members who are under thirty years of age.

Among the Senators, eleven have been Governors. Nine were born in New York. New England, having twelve members, has nineteen sons in the Senate.

Of the professions represented in the body, the editorial has risen to the fourth place, having eleven members. There are eight manufacturers, three doctors, two clergymen, one teacher (greatly needed), and one "general business," which we must does not mean "jack of all trades, and good for nothing." No less than fifty-two were born in New England, seven came from the British Isles—Canada and Prussia being the only other foreign birthplace.

IN its comments upon the YERKES and MERCER trials, the Philadelphia *Ledger* thus refers to our recent municipal election:

This general subject connects itself also with another recent piece of news. The citizens of Pittsburgh have found in necessary to emancipate themselves from the domination of party candidates for responsible office. In that strong Republican city a Republican "regular" candidate has just been beaten by an "Independent." This adds another to the list of American cities which have been compelled to throw off the ruinous rule of political "Rings." It is but a repetition of what has been said many times in this journal to state that the wronged, plundered and oppressed taxpayers of this city will never arrive at the reforms in our city government, which are now so indispensible, until they do what their fellow citizens in other cities have done. They must organize themselves independently of party for all municipal purposes. They must carry to the election polls their expressed desire to have only capable men and honest men in the public offices. They must cease to consider membership in the City Councils or the Legislature as among the "spoils" of party, for in these two bodies nearly all the mischief from which the city is now suffering is done. They must present a firm front to the existing members, and make them understand and feel that public officers cannot be faithless and profligate in Philadelphia, without being struck down by the weight of public indignation by more than they can in Pittsburgh or New York, or Chicago, or Baltimore or Cincinnati.

WALES DYING.

NO HOPE OF HIS RECOVERY.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Recovery Hopeless.

LONDON, December 8—12 M.—The first bulletin this morning reported that the Prince of Wales had a very unquiet night and this morning there is a considerable increase of fever. This official news and various rumors, some of them exaggerated, caused great alarm, and had the effect of depressing stock markets generally.

The Queen is now with the Prince. The city is full of alarming rumors in regard to his case. Newspaper extras are issued giving all kinds of reports. The effect on business is depressing. Stocks and all financial quotations show a decline. Consols have fallen ¼ per cent.

2 O'CLOCK P. M.—The report circulated around the Palace that the Prince is worse is given under reserve by the Central Agency Press Association, which is considered a trustworthy source of news. The physicians have decided to commence an immediate investigation into the origin of the Prince's illness, an official report of which will be made.

3 P. M.—An official bulletin, dated two o'clock, reports that the graver symptoms of the Prince are unabated. The bulletin is signed by Sir William Jenner, and all attending physicians.

4 P. M.—All the members of the Royal family have been summoned by telegraph to Sandringham. The Queen and Princess Louise left Windsor together and drove rapidly to the Prince's residence. The distress of both was apparent.

5 P. M.—There are exciting rumors on 'Change announcing the death of the Prince of Wales, but the news is not authenticated.

6 P. M.—The *Standard* has just issued an extra announcing that the Prince is sinking fast. Congestion of the lungs has set in, and there is no hope of his recovery.

6.30 P. M.—The latest official bulletin of the Prince's condition says: "The Prince continues in a precarious state. Exacerbation began last night, attended by great prostration.

9.30 P. M.—The Prince of Wales has slept slightly, but is still very much prostrated.

The Prince Dying—The Queen Racked With Grief.

LONDON, December 8.—The Prince of Wales is dying. The Queen is wild with with grief. Princess Alexandra is unnaturally and dangerously calm. Great consternation prevails. The Home Secretary has been summoned to Sandringham Fears of a political convulsion increase. The bell will ring for the people to assimble at St. Paul's where will be announced the tidings of the Prince's death as soon as received. The Republican leaders held a meeting to-night and decided against immediate action.

Sympathy for the Dying Prince.

LONDON, December 8.—Midnight—A sudden and unfavorable change in the condition of the Prince of Wales has caused a feeling of deep sorrow throughout the entire country, and manifestations of sympathy are coming in from all directions. The excitement in London to-night has been intense, and immense crowds of people have gathered in front of the newspaper and telegraph offices anxiously seeking information concerning the condition of the Prince. All classes, including the workingmen, have held public meetings, at which Resolutions were adopted expressing the deepest sympathy for His Royal Highness.

Still at the Point of Death—Little Change in the Symptoms.

LONDON, December 9 A. M.—Sir William Jenck and other physicians in attendance upon the Prince of Wales have just issued a bulletin stating that His Royal Highness passed a quiet night. The prostration, however, still exists and the grave symptoms of the disease under which the Prince is suffering, have not increased.

LATER.

SANDRINGHAM, December 10.—Noon.—The Prince of Wales passed the morning tranquilly, and his general condition is now somewhat more satisfactory than yesterday.

The bulletin is signed by all the physicians attending the Prince.

LONDON, December 9.—The Prince of Wales' great prostration is due to the hemorrhage of ulcers in the intestines. It is feared one of the intestines may be perforated. In that case he would die suddenly by a collapse like the Earl of Chesterfield.

LONDON, December 10, 12 P. M.—Physicians in attendance on the Prince of Wales have just issued the following bulletin:

SANDRINGHAM, December 10th, 10-30, P. M.—The Prince has been restless during the evening, and there is no abatement in the dangerous symptoms of his disease. The low condition of the Prince causes the most painful anxiety and excitement prevails through London and the Kingdom.

SANDRINGHAM, December 11—1:30 A. M.—The Prince of Wales has slept a little, but there is no change in the symptoms of his disease.

FRANCE.

The House of Orleans Growing in Popularity.

PARIS, December 8.—The situation in France is grave. The Orleans Princes are pushing things. On Tuesday they sought the advice of Thiers about taking their seats, but he assured them that their presence in the Assembly would arouse many animosities, and that the movement was inopportune. The Bonapartist, Red Republican and Legitimist journals would clamor that the Republic was menaced. The Princes assured Thiers that they would not act without further consideration. There was no misunderstanding, but Thiers showed extreme anxiety to prevent the Princes from taking their seats. The same night the Commission on Abrogation of the Law of Exile met. Should they abrogate the law of exile, the Princes will perhaps enter the Chamber. Thiers, regarding this as a menace to the Republic, will present a proposition for a definite Republican Government. It is believed that the issue must be thus precipitated, or the Republic will fall. The impression is general that if the Duc D'Aumale asks now he will succeed, as it is thought he can command a majority in the Chamber on the question of Monarchy or Republic.

The Seat of Government—The Condemned Communists.

PARIS, December 8.—In the Assembly to-day a motion was made by M. Duchatel for the removal of the Assembly and seat of Government to Paris. The motion gave rise to an animated debate, which promises to be a protracted one, although there is little doubt that the proposal has a majority of the Chamber in its favor.

The appeals of the Communists convicted of the murder of Generals Lecompte and Thomas, and sentenced to suffer death, have been rejected by the Commission of Pardons. There is no hope that Thiers will interpose to remove this final decision.

Thiers' message recommends that the annual army contingent be fixed at 90,000 instead of 30,000 as incorrectly reported last night.

A Stormy Session.

PARIS, December 8.—The session of Assembla to-day was very turbulent. A vote of urgency was demanded upon the question of the future form of Government for France and was refused.

Ponyer Quertier, Minister of Finance, announced that he will present the budget for 1872 to-morrow.

A bill was presented annulling the decree confiscating the property of the Orleans Princes.

A vote of urgency upon the bill providing for the return of the Assembly to Paris was refused by a small majority. The Chamber was subsequently the scene of angry recriminations between the members of the Right and Left.

M. Rovier asked leave to present a resolution censuring the Commission of Pardons for its want of clemency towards the convicted Communists, but the majority of the Assembly protested violently against the reception of the document, and it was returned to the mover.

Severe Cold—The Assembly.

PARIS, December 8.—Extremely cold weather prevails here. The mercury in the thermometer is 13° below zero. The river Seine is frozen over.

The compulsory military service bill and the decree of general amnesty will be introduced in the Assembly next week.

There was an exciting scence in the Assembly to-day. Deputy Ordinaire attacked the Commission of Pardons for exciting the appeals of the Communists. His speech called forth demonstrations of dissent, which were met with cheers from his friends. The disorder was so great that the proceedings were temporarily suspended. Quiet was finally restored. The session was resumed and the subject dropped.

Ponyer Quertier, Minister of Finance, introduced a bill extending the legal limit of the circulation of the Bank of France to three millions.

Before the adjournment of the Session to-day, the Chamber passed a resolution censuring M. Ordinaire for intemperate and unparliamentary language.

A Cold Snap.

PARIS, December 10.—The weather here is intensely cold, and the mercury in the thermometer indicates 24° below zero, (Centigrade). The river Seine is tightly frozen over, and the heavy fall of snow impedes railroad traffic.

A MONARCHY FOR FRANCE.

Thiers About to Resign in Favor of an Orleans Princes.

PARIS, December 6.—A change in the French Government is imminent. Thiers will relinquish the Presidency in favor of the Duke D'Aumale. He has agreed to this movement with the Duke, and all influential members of the Right approve of it. The Orleans Princes are not to take their seats until this is carried out. Then the change is to be effected directly. All the details have been arranged. The cause of the change is Thiers' inability to withstand the Right, which has returned from the provinces very hostile, and his fear of the constantly increasing power of the Imperialists in the army.

A Crisis Brewing.

LATER.—There is a complete disagreement between President Thiers and the Orleans Princes respecting the right of the latter to their seats in the National Assembly.

RUSSIA.

Pacific Speech by the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 10.—The Knights of the Order of St. George, founded by the Empress Catharine, on the 7th of December, 1769, celebrated their anniversary on Thursday. In the evening a grand banquet was given at which the Czar and the first dignitaries were present. The Czar, in toasting the Emperor of Germany, said he hoped that the intimate friendship which existed between that monarch and himself would last as long as they live and be carried down to future generations; that the fraternity of the armies of Germany and Russia will be perpetual. Thus would be constituted the best guarantee for the maintenance of peace and legal order in Europe.

ENGLAND.

Female Students—Dilke.

LONDON, December 9.—Twenty-eight ladies have been matrieulated in the university of Edinburgh, during the present term.

Sir Chas. Dilke informed a deputation which presented him with an address that he should suspend the delivery of his public lectures until he had addressed his constituents in Chelsea.

GERMANY.

The Tax Bill.

BERLIN, December 8.—Herr Delbruck has presented a bill in the Diet, the object of which is to lighten the burden of taxation on the lowest classes. It abolishes grist and slaughtering taxes, and makes important reductions in the others.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, December 8.—The feeling on change was better to-day. Consols for money 91⅞; for account 92. American securities—5-20s, '62, 92¼; '65, 93; '67, 95½; 10-40s, 90⅜.

FRANKFORT, December 9.—U. S. Coupons of '62 5-20's 97⅜@97½.

PARIS, December 9.—Rentes 56 francs, 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 9.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 9⅜s. Red winter wheat 11s 7d. Flour 25s 29d. Lard 45s 3d. Mess pork, 50s. Cheese, 62s. Refined Petroleum 17⅜s.

ANTWERP, December 9.—Petroleum, refined, 46½.

ONTARIO.

Informal Opening of the Legislature.

ONTARIO, December 9.—At the informal opening of the Ontario Legislature yesterday, the Lieutenant-Governor congratulated the province on its great prosperity, and animadverts strongly against the conduct of the province of Quebec, in prospecting against the award by arbitration, for the settlement of the liabilities of the old provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, when merged into the New Dominion.

The school system of Ontario is productive of the best results, and emigration into the province is very satisfactory.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Missouri—Gov. Brown's Message—An Able State Paper.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—Gov. Brown's message was read to the Legislature to-day. Some of its principal features, not already mentioned are as follows:

He thinks the most effective remedy for corruption and incapacity in office is in limiting executive appointments to cases of emergency, and refer other selections to the people. He says the greatest incubus now resting upon the people of Missouri is found in taxes and duties, direct and indirect, levied by the United States. They amount to much more annually than all our other taxes put together, yet do not go into the National treasury, but are spent largely in collections or are put into the pockets of favored classes.

The bonded debt of the State is $17,668,000; the assessed value of all taxable property in the State is $575,000,000; total receipts into the State Treasury for the past year, $3,572,941; disbursements, $2,725,759; balance in Treasury, $847,182. The county, township and municipal indebtedness amounts to nearly $41,000,000, the larger portion being for railroad subscription. The total county school fund is $3,597,084; the whole number of schools, 6,164, of which 210 are colored; the whole number of children taught is 323,164, and the whole number of children in the State between the ages of five and twenty-one years is 627,203. The number of miles of railroad built in the State on the first of January, 1871, was 1,980; number of miles in the course of construction, 797. The capital invested in these roads is estimated at $117,548,317.

The Governor discusses the National political situation at great length. After reverting to the welfare of the State and congratulating the people on its prosperity, he says it is equally a source of congratulation that its political influence has been signally enhanced by the wise courses of conciliation, so emphatically initiated by our last election. The advent of liberation to the administration of the State has reconciled the resentments of the war, conferred absolute freedom on all, evolved anew the principle of self-government acting through local organization, established a purer civil service instead of that compelled by the slavish ways of partisanship, and incited the youthful energies of a new generation to compass the great destinies of the future rather than rehabilitate itself in its dead issues of the past.

He then enumerated what liberation has done, and draws a lengthy distinction between the Republican idea and the idea which he says has been foisted upon the Republican party. On the discussion of the distinction he makes

A Powerful Arraignment of the Administration Party and Policy.

as a perversion of Republican ideas and high treason to Republican principles. His closing paragraph is as follows:

The attempt to establish by force of martial law, a civil society that accords with the superior Government nor has been and never will be a success. At present it is not a success at the South. In the past it was not a success at the North, and the teachings of '76 illuminate the failure of a century later. There is latent in the re-constructed States, as elsewhere throughout the Union, much of that sentiment, which finds expression in devotion to local freedom—a sentiment exaggerated into wrongful secession under the pliant passion of the slavery controversy; but one which in the absence of slavery may be channelled back into

The Surest Safeguard for the Equal Freedom of All.

It is by maintaining the germinal points from which ... start; in preserving the forms, through which it passes into political life, and in respecting the distribution of the duty it imposes—the constitutionalism it has created—that security will be found, for all who are commingled in such society as ours. It is partly because this is assailed and sought to be supplanted by outward force alone, that so little advantage has been made by the Government in its ... conciliation. The same result would follow in other States on any other question thus engineered; and it is

Worthy of Note

by Republicans as well as Democrats that every party which has passed from power since the formation of the government has lost the confidence of the people, because of the attempt to unduly exalt the national above all local freedoms, and to strain the national power to ends for which it was never designed, by methods repulsive to the common thoughts; and the present will only add another to the list, for it is a great mistake to suppose that northern men do not recognize this fatal blunder, or that they demand a continuance of the method of madness. In this behalf trade has been wiser than politics, and it is ever true that love is stronger than hate.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 7.—The Legislature having duly organized, a joint convention for the election of United States Senator will be held to-night or to-morrow. Gov. Booth will be inaugurated to-morrow. About one thousand men of the elite of the National Guard of the State will do escort duty. The Assembly has elected Thos. B. Shandon, Speaker.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—The Senate has adjourned *sine die* without transacting business, other than the election of P. B. S. Pinchbeck, President.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, December 7.—There was considerable debate in the Senate to-day on a proposition to reduce the rate of taxation to thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars worth of property, but no vote was taken.

POLITICAL.

Ex-Governor Seymour.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Horatio Seymour, of Buffalo, ex-Assemblyman, is preparing to contest the seat of Tom Field, in the Assembly.

Fish.

A dispatch to the *Times* says that Fish's resignation was placed in the hands of the President to-day.

Sumner.

A *Herald* special from Washington says that Senator Sumner is for an active fight to abolish the Internal Revenue Commissionership, and that he will be sustained by many leading Senators.

The "Age" Opposed to the "Possum Policy."

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—The *Age* protests against the "passive policy."

CASUALTIES.

Death on the Deep.

KINGSTON, Ont., December 8.—Last night the steamers Highlander and Hercules were burned. The loss is fifty thousand dollars, with no insurance. Charles Kelley was burned to death.

Ice Bound.

HALIFAX, December 8.—Many cargoes of produce for the colonies and Great Britain valued in the aggregrate at nearly $200,000 are frozen at Prince Edwards Island.

WASHINGTON.

Nominated.

WASAINGTON, December 9.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue made various nominations of the Internal Revenue officers to President to-day, among whom was Alonzo B. Carroll, to be Assessor in the Second Missouri district vice Barnadas Smith removed.

The Mint Laws.

The revision of the mint laws will shortly be brought before the Senate.

The Female Franchise.

At the Woman Suffrage Convention, to-day. The usual resolutions were adopted demanding the rights of the sex.

The Humboldt Agency.

The President, on the earnest appeal of the entire Kansas delegation, ordered the Humboldt, Kansas, land office to be removed to Nebraska, intsead of Independence, as heretofore ordered.

The Apaches.

Col. Davis, of Gen. Pope's Department, reports that the placing of the Apaches upon the reservation would be unwise; that for the present they should be kept where they are.

Congressional Legislation—Edmunds' Civil Service Reform Bill a Snake in the Grass.

The bill introduced by Senator Edmunds to regulate the civil service provides that the appointments to all offices, except postmasters and such as are required by law, be made by the President, with the consent of the Senate, shall depend upon open competitive examination. To that end a Board of Commissioners shall be appointed for five years, unless sooner removed, by the President with the consent of the Senate.

The bill introduced by Senator Cragin provides stringent means for the execution of the law against polygamy and incestuous cohabitation in Utah, for the reorganization of the Territorial militia and the suppression of the so-called Legislature of Deseret.

There is likely to be little business before the House Military Committee. Legislation upon the subject of the staff of the army is, however, probable.

Treaties.

The Senate will probably this week act on the supplemental convention between the United States and Mexico on the settlement of claims, as the original will expire early in the coming year.

There is at present no information in possession of the Government relative to Cuba, which requires specific legislation. Should anything occur calling for the consideration of Congress, it will be communicated with a special message.

The negotiation for a commercial treaty between the United States and Spain will soon be concluded.

The Indians.

Clagett, the newly elected representative from Montana, is endeavoring to secure a legal title to the Indian lands in Bitter Root Valley, Montana territory, for the white settlers now on the Reservation.

Akerman Must Go.

The Attorney General Akerman has said nothing whatever to the President about his leaving the Cabinet, nor has the President said anything to him on the subject. Members of Congress and others have, however, freely expressed themselves in favor of a change and are endeavoring to effect it.

POLITICAL.

Grant Boom.

NEW YORK December 10.—Intelligence from Washington says that several influential Pennsylvania Congressmen state that Speaker Blair, is the choice of their State for Vice President in 1872.

The Democratic Congressional Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10.—The Democratic Executive Committe has not yet fixed the time for holding the contemplated caucus. It may not take place until after the holidays. Some of the more Prominent Democrats say they have nothing to recommend, other than was stated in the address they issued at the close of the last session of Congress.

Sumner.

It is reported that Sumner will, to-morrow, decline the appointment of chairman of the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

Proposition to Impeach Grant.

NEW YORK, December 9.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: A scheme is on foot for the impeachment of the President. The subject was under consideration in the Democratic Congressional Committee yesterday, and will be further pursued at the meeting next Wednesday. It is believed that Montgomery Blair is at the bottom of it. The main charge will be for violation of the International law, usurpation of the war powers and connection with the attempted annexation of San Domingo.

How a True Democrat Treats a Political Opponent.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 10.—The conduct of Governor Haight, at the inauguration of Governor Booth, is highly applauded by all classes. Accompanied by the Secretary and pesonal military staff. Adjutant General Casemar, Major General Cobb, General H. Elbeston, General Howell and staffs, with an escort of infantry, cavalry and artillery, nearly to the number of one thousand. He waited on Governor Booth at his residence, took him in a carriage to the Capitol, presented him to the audience and after the inauguration address attended him to the Governor's rooms, then escorted him home, and they attended a military banquet together in the evening.

CRIME.

Mrs. Wharton's Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, December 8.—The trial of Mrs. Wharton was resumed this morning. Dr. Williams on the stand, testified that in all his visits he saw no indications of a fatal dose of laudanum—any dose of tartar emetic; beyond four or six grains would be dangerous when a person is not in the habit of taking it. In Ketcham's case there are no indications of an overdose. The overdose of jessamine was prescribed by witness. He was greatly surprised when Mrs. Wharton told him that his patient became worse after taking the second dose of jessamine, particularly after the soothing effect of the first. If the General had taken the contents of the bottle handed witness on Tuesday morning he would have been dead or hopelessly ill by three o'clock the next day. The symptoms before death and the developments after were consistent with the theory of poison by tartar emetic. In his opinion, eighty drops of yellow jessamine would not produce death.

The direct examination here ended and the cross examination commenced.

Witness was subjected to a rigorous examination. His answers accorded fully with the statement made on direct examination. In answer to a question witness stated when he gave the General a dose of chloral he supposed him to be dying.

Dr. C. L. Chew was sworn. He substantiated the statements of Dr. Williams yesterday in regard to the autopsy and its results. Taking Dr. Williams' testimony together with his own observations at the post mortem examination he was of the opinion that Ketchum did not die from natural causes. Adjourned.

A Saloon Murder.

CHICAGO, December 9.—At John Simmermans saloon, on Archer avenue, about ten o'clock last night, Jefferson Keating shot and instantly killed James Townsend, with a revolver. Previous to the act the two had indulged in re-crimintions. Townsend was about twenty years of age and a tinsmith, and Keating about the same age. He was arrested and locked up.

Stokes' Bounty Jumpers.

NASHVILLE, December 9.—Lewis Hill, one of Beatty's independent scouts was brutally murdered in Fentress county several days ago. Three other members of the company have been arrested as the murderers and held for trial. It was for the pay of these scouts that General Stokes engineered the bill through Congress, receiving pay or his services. He is now being prosecuted.

Mrs. Wharton's Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., December 10.—On Saturday, in the Wharton trial, further medical testimony was given by professor Wm. E. Aiken, of Baltimore, who said he was called upon to make an analysis of the stomach, which was said to be that of Gen. Ketchum, but found no trace of strychnine. The court then adjourned till Monday.

Medlicott Sentenced to be Hung.

LAWRENCE, Ks., December 8.—A motion for a new trial in the Medlicott case was overuled by Judge Bassett at Garnet to-day and the prisoner Dr. Medlicott, there upon sentenced to be hung on the 26th of January. A bail of exceptions was filled by the prisoners counsels and the case will go to the Supreme Court which meets in Topeka early in January. The general impression among the lawyers is that the Supreme Court will grant a new trial.

ALEXIS AT THE HUB.

Hobnobbing with the Bostonians—Speeches, Toasts, &c.

BOSTON, December 9.—The banquet to the Grand Duke at the Revere House to-night was a fine affair, and attended by many distinguished people. Robert C. Winthrop presided and made a graceful speech, complimentary to Russia and their guest, saying that it was pleasant to welcome a member of the Imperial family of the Czar to Boston. He alluded to the offer of mediation of the Czar in the war of 1812, the sympathy shown in the last struggle for the preservation of the Union, and the honors paid to our hero Farragut. "Most gladly we avail ourselves," said he, "of the first visit of a member of the Imperial family to manifest the value we place on the friendship and peace which have existed between the two countries, and our earnest hope, trust and prayer is thas it may be unbrokeh forever."

Winthrop proposed the health of the Emperor of Russia, which was drank standing, Gimore's band playing the Russian national authem.

Alexis then proposed the health of the the President of the United States.

Winthrop proposed the health of the Grand Duke.

The latter responded as follow:

Gentlemen:—I thank you for the very kind manner in which you have drank to me, and feel very happy to be in the old city of Boston, the child of that infant which was laid in the cradle of liberty, and which so soon became the giant here all its friend. In the presence of these industrious men whose works mark one of the best pages of American liberty, and show that the mind of the giant is here. Gentlemen! A long cheer for the prospects of Boston.

Speeches followed by Governor Claflin, Mayor Gaston, President Elliott of Harvard College, Admiral Poisset, Hon. G. V. Fox. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who recited a poem; Geo. S. Hillyard, Jas. Russell Lowell, Count Catacazy and others. The banquet broke up just before midnight.

THE AGE OF MIRACLES.

A San Francisco Hoax.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 9.—The photograph of a recently deceased Frenchman, named Randal, has appeared on the window of his late residence on Main street, near Filbert, attracting thousands of visitors and causing great excitement. It was at first a shadow, but in three days became a perfect photograph, recognized by everybody.

The spiritograph on Mason street is ascertained by chemical experiment to be merely an accidental discoloration in the material of the glass never before discovered. The family, to avoid the crowd, were compelled to remove the window.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Further Agitation of the Politico-Religious Question Projected.

CINCINNATI, O., December 10.—A call for a national convention to secure the recognition of God in the constitution by an amendment to that instrument has just been issued from this city. It is signed by the Governors of Pennsylvania, Vermont and Kansas, Judge Wm. Murry of New York, Bishop McIlwaine, and numerous Clergymen of this city. It is to be held in Cincinnati on January 31st, 1872. No Methodist Ministers signed the call. The Methodist Episcopal Ministers of this city decline to agitate that question.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, December 9—Rev. C. B. Parsons died last night at his residence in this city, aged 66. He was for fifteen years a prominent actor, and left the stage for the Ministry of the Methodist Church.

THE ROUT OF THE RING.

How it is Looked Upon Abroad.

[From the Wheeling Register.]

The Democrats and Reform Republicans of Pittsburgh won a very satisfactory victory last Tuesday by the election of Mr. Blackmore, an Independent Democrat, for Mayor of the city, over the regular Republican nominee. THE POST has been engaged during several months past in exposing the operations of an alleged "Ring" for the management of municipal affairs. The Republican papers came to the defense of the "Ring," and were full of indignant denunciation of the charges made by THE POST, but the people seem to have been convinced that there was some foundatian for these charges and have accordingly elected the "anti-ring" candidate by a majority of more than 1,200 votes. Mr. Blackmore is a Democrat, but ran as an independent candidate, the Democrats making no nomination. His election is not claimed as a party triumph, but merely as the triumph of honesty over corruption. It resembles on a small scale the success of the reformers in New York, and has been brought about by similar causes and similar means.

PETROLEUM.

November Report.

Total Stock 512,532 Barrels—Daily Average 16,962 Barrels—Number of Wells Being Drilled 450.

Though we cannot furnish evidence to prove to a mathematical certainty the accuracy of our estimates, still, from the movements of oil, an exact knowledge of which we have been successful in procuring, we are able to demonstrate their correctness to within such close limits, as to preclude the possibility of any considerable error.

AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION.

	Bbls.
Stock at the wells Dec. 1st	121,804
Pipe companies stocks Dec. 1st	136,967
Refiners stock Dec. 1st	27,701
Stock in iron tanks Dec. 1st	226,360
Total stock, Dec. 1st	512,532
Shipments during November	484,202
Total	996,784
Stock on hand November 1st	490,953
Bal., showing production for the month	505,831
Average per day for 30 days	16,862

SHIPMENTS.

	Oct. Bbls.	Nov. Bbls.
Over the O. C. & A. C. R'y	208,105	167,772
" " P. & E. R. R	5,580	4,295
" " A. V. R. R	115,486	108,776
" " A. & G. W. R. R	73,849	67,050
" " L. S. & M. S. R. R	106,780	106,853
By river	0	11,938
Total shipments	514,961	484,253

RECAPITULATION.

	Oct. Bbls.	Nov. Bbls.
To New York	127,101	130,018
" Boston	20,353	22,154
" Philadelphia	77,950	48,087
" Pittsburgh	101,272	97,580
" Cleveland	142,036	134,957
" Baltimore	8,367	11,510
" All other points	36,873	41,948
Total	514,961	484,252

PRODUCTION.

	Daily Average.	Wells Producing.
Total of farm reports for November	18,1617	3642
Increase in daily average	121.9 bbls.	
Increase in wells producing	108	
Total December 1st	121,504 459	

STOCK.

Total stock Jan. 1st	585,818
Total stock Feb. 1st	699,842
Total stock March 1st	639,091
Total stock April 1st	685,321
Total stock May 1st	721,732
Total stock June 1st	699,866
Total stock July 1st	676,511
Total stock August 1st	553,038
Total stock Sept. 1st	547,863
Total stock Oct. 1st	492,246
Total stock Nov. 1st	490,983
Total stock Dec. 1st	512,532
Increase in November	21,899

AVERAGE PRICE.

	Upper Creek.	Lower Creek.
Average price in Jan.	$3,85.5	$4,03.2
" " Feb.	4,34.7	4,48.9
" " M'ch	4,20.2	4,25.3
" " April	3,92.5	3,96.1
" " May	4,41.2	4,61.3
" " June	4,78.9	5,02.2
" " July	4,57.3	4,84.0
" " Aug.	4,34.8	4,07.7
" " Sept.	4,55.9	4,74.6
" " Oct.	4,09.3	4,80.0
" " Nov.	4,05.6	4,19.1

BENZINE.

	Bbls.	Bbls.
Total amount used	21,132	17,738
Average daily consumption	582	591

EXPORTS.

	1871.	1870
From New York, galls	98,672,712	79,621,707
Boston, galls	2,096,104	1,560,727
Philadelphia, galls	32,162,515	45,092,717
Baltimore, galls	2,439,216	1,711,784
Portland, galls		
Total exports	143,289,847	127,916,948

—*Titusville Courier.*

The "Herald's" Summary.

The following is a summary of the production of petroeum in the oil regions during November, according to the Titusville. *Herald.*

Total shipments for Crude November, 1871, of barrels of forty-five gallons each, 477,072; of forty-three gallons each, an additional shipment of 22, 189; total, 499,261 barrels. Stock on hand, November 1, 503,332,974 barrels; additional invoice on December 1 ,29,400 barrels. Total production during November 526,651 barrels. Average per day, of thirty days, 17,672 barrels.

THE FIRST WARD MUDDLE.

A Witness Troubled with Lockjaw.

In the matter of the contested election for Alderman in the First ward, Pittsburgh, J. S. Ferguson, Esq., Commissioner, submitted the following report to the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning:

That, pursuant to notice under said appointment, he met the parties at his office, No. 89 Fifth avenue, on Saturday, December 9, 1871, at three o'clock P. M., and was attended by the counsel of the several parties in interest.

That G. W. Coffin was called as a witness on the part of Captain Alex. Hay, and upon cross-examination was interrogated by Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., attorney for Andrew Humbert, as follows:

Question—Did you ever disclose the fact you have to-day testified to, to any person previous to your defeat for nomination for Select Council in the First ward, on the 1st of December, 1871? If so, to whom?

A—I did disclose them previous to my defeat, but I don't know as I have a right to tell to whom; I have been threatened with a slander suit; Mr. Cohen told my son he would push me to the end of the law; first he wanted it hushed up; I'm not scared yet.

Q—To whom did you tell these facts prior to your defeat for Council?

A—I decline to answer.

The witness having declined to answer this last question, the counsel for Mr. Humbert declined to go on any further with the cross-examination of Mr. Coffin, and asked the Commissioner to report the fact of his refusal to answer to the Court.

After this request was made, the witness said he would answer if the Court said he must.

Respectfully reporting the above facts, your Commissioner prays the instructions and directions of this Court in the premises.

J. S. FERGUSON, Commissioner.

After the publication had been read, the Court made the following order:

"And now, December 11th, 1871, the foregoing petition presented in open court, and thereupon the Court having considered the same, direct the witness, G. W. Coffin, to answer the question set forth in the foregoing petition and which he refused to answer; and all other questions either in direct or cross examination, which the Commissioner shall deem proper; and the Commissioner has leave to apply to the Court for an attachment for contempt, if said witness shall persist in refusing to answer said question. By the Court.

THE old grave yard in this borough, is and has been for years, a public nuisance—a disgrace to the community. It lies open to the commons and is desecrated in a shameful way by the cows, and all the animals that inhabit that portion of the borough.—*Warren Ledger.*

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending December 10, 1871.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Alcoholism, 2; Accident, 1; Aneurism, 1; Apoplexy, 1; Alectasis Pulmonum, 1; Brain acute, 1; Cirrhosis of Liver, 1; Convulsions, 5; Catarrh, 1; Heart Disease, 3; Eclampsia, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Typhoid Fever, 6; Inflammation of Bowels, 1; Inflammation of Lungs, 1; Inflammation of Lungs Typhoid, 1; Inflammation of Peritoneum, 1; Mania Puerperal, 2; Old Age, 1; Premature Birth, 1; Small-pox, 21; Ulceration of Uterns, 2; Still Births, 3.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	15	From 30 to 40	5
From 1 to 2	1	From 40 to 50	4
From 2 to 5	7	From 50 to 60	3
From 5 to 10	1	From 60 to 70	3
From 10 to 15	1	From 70 to 80	2
From 15 to 20	4	From 80 to 90	1
From 20 to 30	12	From 90 to 100	

Males, 33; Females, 28; White, 59; Colored, 2; total, 61.

By order of the Board of Health.

J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M. D., Health Physician.

HEIRS AND MILLIONAIRES.

Glittering Shams—A Bait for the Unwary.

Some of our contemporaries are enthusiastically and suspiciously exuberant over the prospect of a poor, poverty-stricken wretch suddenly and unexpectedly falling heir to a million or so in this city—"500,000 to be divided between the heirs of three sisters—a single step from poverty to riches." Though the amount of money left by the deceased to Kauffman is not stated, nor can the heirs approximate its probable extent, yet in order to be "definitely indefinite" a fabulous amount of big ciphers is annexed so as to give the item the appearance of a "big thing," and to make the supposed heirs as happy as a "calm at high tide." All this *may* be as stated, but there is large room for suspicion that it is one of the "old dodges" gotten up periodically to "bleed supposed heirs for the benefit of bogus shysters, lawyers of Gotham, who make a specialty of "collecting" fabulous fortunes for the heirs of Tentonic, Milesian and British millionairs who died "with nary a red."

The Iron City College.

Many of our readers will doubtless be glad to know that this popular and successful business college continues to enjoy its accustomed prosperity. At present its roll of students includes the names of young men from twelve different States; and a finer looking and intelligent set of young men is nowhere to be found.

The school itself is a model of neatness, order and regularity. Everything moves off with precision, and notwithstanding the large number of students in attendance, all is quiet, harmonious and full of vigorous, energetic activity. There are but few, if any, other schools in the country capable of rendering to young men such efficient service as this. Persons desirous of special information concerning the school are referred to its large and beautifully illustrated circular, which will be mailed to any address on application to the Principal, Prof. J. C. Smith, A. M. ltd&w

Death of Another Old Citizen.

[From the Chronicle 13th.]

We are called upon to-day to record the death of another of the old and well known citizens of our town. This morning at about three o'clock, Mr. [illegible] on 10th street. Mr. Dunlevy was seventy-eight years of age, and a native of Pittsburgh, we believe. All his long life, after arriving at manhood, he was in active business here. In earlier years he was in the keel and flat boat business. Subsequently he was a lumber dealer, and then was in the salt trade. Up to the time of his death he was actively interested in business. He was father-in-law of Hon. J. P. Barr, of THE POST. His death resulted from no painful illness, but from old age. Mr. Dunlevy lived an honored life, and his death will be lamented not only by his family, but by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The funeral will take place on Friday from the late residence of he deceased on First street.

Trinity Church Chimes.

The monster chime of bells, weighing nearly seven tons, which has been recently placed in the tower of Trinity church, rang out their cheering notes yesterday afternoon for the first time. The following programme was executed by Prof McGlarick: 1. Changes on eight bells. 2. March for Bells, by G. Meneely. 3. Evening Hymn. 4. Song. 5. Christmas Hymn. 6. Duet of Liberty. 7. Hail Columbia. 8. Waltz. 9. Home, Sweet Home. During the ringing of the chimes a large crowd collected on Sixth avenue, attracted by the novelty and pleasing jingle of the changing chimes.

Installation of Masonic Officers.

The recently elected officers of Zerubbabel and Duquesne Masonic R. A. Chapters were installed last night at Masonic Hall by Deputy H. P. Dadge. The following are the new officers: Alfred M. Cavitt, M. E. H. P.; A. V. Cowle, K.; James H. Murdock, S.; John Evans, treasurer, and S. S. Northam, secretary.

Meeting of the National Wool Grower's Association.

CORTLAND VILLAGE, N. Y., November, 29, 1871.

A meeting of the National Wool Grower's Association will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., December 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The principal objects of the meeting will be to take into consideration the present state of the wool interests of the country—the effect produced on those interests by the Wool and Woolen Tariff of 1867—and the proper means to counteract the effort now organizing to procure the repeal of that law in the ensuing session of Congress. It is hoped that the State Wool Grower's Associations, whose members are also members of the National Association, will be well represented in the meeting. The invitation to attend is also extended to all wool growers, wool manufacturers, and other persons interested in those industries, of whatever State they may be residents, who are favorable to the objects of the meeting. Gentlemen from other States besides New York are requested to report themselves on their arrival, to the Secretary, at the Syracuse House.

HENRY S. RANDALL, Pres't N. W. G. Ass'n.

THE Steubenville papers report a considerable increase in the number of small pox cases in that city. The authorities are taking active measures to prevent its further spread.

MR. GEO. W. WHIPPLE, of Medina, was killed by a kick from a horse, last Friday. He was walking behind the horse on his way home when the horse kicked him in the abdomen. He lived but a few hours.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

BEARS are numerous in Indiana county.

A FOX, weighing twelve pounds, was recently shot in Chester county, by a colored boy.

HARRISBURG is going to have a "big thing on ice" in the shape of a masked skating carnival.

THE Oil Creek and Allegheny river railroad machine shops are to be moved from Corry to Titusville.

THE Cornplanter Indians, of Venango county gave one hundred dollars to the Chicago sufferers.

THE schools of West Middlesex, Mercer county, close, temporarily, on account of scarlet fever among the children.

On Sunday evening a week, a little daughter of Mr. Nicholas Knode, of Limerick township, Montgomery county, was kicked on the head by a horse and instantly killed.

AT a school examination at Pine Grove, on the 20th ultimo, some unprincipled wretch threw several bunches of fire crackers on the stage during the performance, which being ignited soon exploded, causing a profusion of screams and some fainting among the ladies.—*Sharon Times.*

ON Saturday morning last, Thomas Moore, a one-armed man, engaged as a driver in one of the coal mines at Irwin station, had both legs and an arm broken besides other injuries, by a mass of "horse-back" falling upon him while in mine. He lingered in great agony until the following evening, when death ended his sufferings.—*Greensburg Argus.*

MR. JOHN L. GEORGE, of our city, returning from Pittsburgh by the Friday evening boat, when about half way down the gang-plank, at the landing, was thrown violently on the wharf by the slipping of the plank from the gunwale of the steamer, thereby spraining his ankle most painfully, and in such manner as to disable him from active business for some time.—*Brownsville Clipper.*

THE past season has been an unusually hard one on our lumbermen, yet they are not discouraged. All our large lumbermen are making preparations for getting out the usual quantity of lumber this winter, notwithstanding the fact that there has been a general run since last spring the want of which is being severely felt in this section in a pecuniary point.—Brookville *Jeffersonian.*

OHIO NEWS.

COAL in Mansfield ranges from $4 50 to $5 50 per ton by the car load.

A POULTRY exhibition opened at Cleveland on Thursday last. About 3,000 birds were exhibited.

ONE hundred men are at work in the repair shops of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, at Dennison, Ohio.

A MANSFIELD man forsook his lawful wife and ran away with a hotel cook from Crestline, a few days ago.

EAST LIVERPOOL has a "Neglected Married Woman's Society." They have passed a resolution inviting respectable young men to attend their weekly meetings.

THE Ohio *Patriot* says: The female rights furore is even extending to the hens. Every poultry yard in the country is preparing to throw off the yolk.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by [illegible]

Gold	109½
United States 6s, 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	110¾
United States 5-20s, 1864	110¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	114
5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Union Pacific Road	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Cy. Pacifics	

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 13, 1871.

REMARKS—The changes in the market are few and far between, and now that prices have settled down to a winter level it is to be expected that this state of things will continue, with but little variation, for some time to come. The close of navigation, as before remarked, has thrown upon our railroads an extra amount of freight, even before they had fairly recovered from the late blockade. How they will get through this time remains to be seen. There is, however, a prospect of a thaw which may result in opening the rivers again. Should such a desirable event occur, there would be an immediate revival of trade. The markets remain unchanged.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	206
Cheese	422
Wheat, sks	1,003
Rye, sks	266
Butter, pkgs	22
Apples, bbls	38
Corn, sks	280
Barley, sks	3,314
Oats, sks	639
Dressed Hogs,	34

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted, from store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

HAY—The market was a firm one with a good local demand. The receipts were light. We can report sales at $25a28 per ton.

HOMINY—Holders are firm in their views. The current rates were $5 per barrel.

LARD OIL—The market was steady. We note sales of Pittsburgh manufactured No. 1 extra at 83a85c; No. 2 58a60c; Cincinnati and Chicago miter strained 88a90c per gallon.

LIME—We are reported sales of Perrysburg white at $2a2 25; Cleveland at $2 25, and Eastern at $1 75 per barrel.

ONIONS—Dull with a supply in excess of the demand. The current rates were: common reds $2 50a2 75; silver skins $3a3 25 per bushel.

POTATOES—Market firm with a good demand at the advance previously noted; sales of prime Lake shore peach blows from store at 95ca$1 per bushel, mixed at 80a85c, and Jersey Sweets at $4a4 25 per barrel.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Market steady with sales of sugar cured hams at 14½c; sugar cured shoulders at 9c; plain at 7½c; sides ribbed at 8c; short ribbed sides at 8½c; clear sides at 9c. Breakfast bacon at 10c. Dried beef at 16c. Mess pork at $14. Lard—In tierces at 9½a10c.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off; the market, however, contains a fair supply; the current rates were as follows: Common to good $2a2 50a3 00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply was fully up with demand; sales were made at various prices as follows: Fair to medium 50a55c; choice 60a65c.

ASHES—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; Soda Ash—Common 4a4½c; Refined 4½a4¾c; Pots 10c; Pearls 10¾c per lb.

BUTTER—Firmness was the ruling feature of the market and all good parcels that were offered fouud ready purchasers at full prices; sales of choice roll at 25a27c; mixed lots were dull and hard to dispose of, we omit figures.

BROOM CORN—Steady, but not very active; the current rates were 9a10a12c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply keeps pace with the demand, with regular sales $4 50 per cwt.

BEANS—Dull, but no lower, with sales at $2a2 50 per bushel.

BEESWAX—In light supply; holders were firm; we can report sales at 33a35c per pound.

CORN MEAL—In good supply; selling at 85a90c.

CEMENT—The season for activity is over; we note sales of Louisville at $2 50a $3 00 per bbl; Rosendale $4a4 50; Calcined Plaster $4 25a4 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—Steady; sales New York Geshen at 15½a16c; Onio 15a15¼c; Factory 14a14½c; Dairy 12a13c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales Jersey cultivated at $12a14; Sacketts Bell Berries $17 00 per bbl.

CIDER—The market contains a fair supply, with regular sales at $5a6a8 00 per barrel.

CARBON OIL—We can report a fair demand for standard brands at 20¾a21c; cresent dull at $3a3 25 per barrel.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts liberal and so was the demand; we can report sales in a regular way at 5a5½c per pound.

DRIED FRUIT—Sold to a fair extent; peaches halves at 10a10½c; mixed at 8a8½c; quarters at 7a7½c; apples at 7½a8½c as per quality,

EGGS—Fresh ones are scarce and wanted at 31a32c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market could not be called an active one; holders were firm in their views and not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The current rates for standard western brands were good spring extra at $7a7 25; choice Minnesota bakers flour at $8 62a7 75; good to choice red winter wheat at $6 25a7 37½ per barrel.

GRAIN—As a natural consequence, following the suspension of navigation, the receipts were light, with a moderately firm market; still the supply was equal to the demand. Wheat was held firm with sales of red winter at $1 45a1 48; white $1 50a1 55. Oats—prices have been uniform for some days: sales of mixed by the car load at 45c; white 47c. Corn in fair supply at prices that were current for some days; we quote ear at 58a60c; shelled 63a65c. Barley—the market ruled quiet, prices being unchanged; spring 80a85c; fall 85a90c. Rye—the offerings were light and may be quoted at 90a92c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, December 14, 1871.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change, buyers were shy and not inclined to operate to any extent at the present time. They seem to be waiting for something to turn up.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking prices:

Spot	11¾c
December	11¾c
S. O. all year	11c
B. O. all year	11½c
Parkers	$4 25
Lower Creek	$4 55
Oil City	$4 60

REFINED.

Holders decline making concessions in order to effect sales. The result was we did not hear of any transactions.

Spot	22c
December	22¼c
January	22½c
February	22¼c
March	22¾c

These figures mean Eastern delivery.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, December 13.—Market unchanged since yesterday.

UPPER CREEK.

7,500 bbls		Spot	$4 47½
500	"	do	4 50
2,000	"	S. O. al. year	4 32½
1,000	"	do	4 32½
2.000	"	S. O. all year	4 30

LOWER CREEK.

1,000	"	Spot	4 60
5,000	"	Regular	4 55¼
1,500	"	do	4 55
1,000	"	S. O. all year	4 60
1,500	"	do	4 62½
1,000	"	do	4 60

NEW YORK, December 12—Closing of the 12th.—The monthly statement showing an increased yield has some effect on the market, but as a rule holders are firm. Crude bulk 13¾a14c; refined 24c; cases 28a28½c; sales 1,000 bbls at 23¾c; 2,000 on private terms.

Philadelphia delivery—prices unchanged with a moderate inquiry; sales of 3,000 refined at 22c; closing 22¼c.

OIL CITY, December 13.— The market was unsettled; ordinary on Lower Creek held at $4 55; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 60.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 13.—Market firm at $4 70.

ROUSEVILLE, December 13.—Market quiet at $4 50.

TITUSVILLE, December 16.—Market quiet; spot $4 40a4 45; S. O. all this year 4 25c.

CLEVELAND, December 23.—Market quiet and firm; car load lots 22c; in a small way by the gallon at 23c; crude $4 90a5 00 per bbl.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.—Market quiet; standard white 22a22¼c; crude 16½c; cases 27¼a28c; December 22a22¾c; January 22a22¾c; January and March 22½c bid.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, December 11, 1871.

CATTLE

The arrivals of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were twenty-one cars, or about 380 head. In addition to these there were fully 280 head driven in from Washington, Greene and Butler counties, making in all some 660 head on sale this morning. The quality of the cattle on sale was mixed, the great preponderance being of the medium and lower grades. The market opened up fair for the best grades, and continued so until the close. On the medium, although it was a little slower, still the prices were fair, and among sellers we heard but little complaint. The most common grades sold at prices about the same as last week. At the time we left the yards most everything was sold.

STOCKERS.

The supply of cattle of this grade was rather small, hardly enough to meet the current demand. Prices were a shade higher than last week, but the market rather dull as dealers find it very hard to sell their stockers this season to farmers at prices that will justify. Farmers all lost money the last season in feeding, and the low prices they had to sell their fat cattle at has scared them off. A great many of them are not going to feed this season, and most of them that are purchasing are doing so sparingly. The dealers all say that there is no money in the trade this fall, and unless the farmers hereabouts can afford to pay prices a little better, that most of the feeding cattle will remain in the West, as owners are unwilling to sell at present prices. The following are the rates current for the different grades of cattle:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lb steers	$6 25a6 75
Good to prime	2 25a5 75
Common to medium	4 75a5 70
Buschers' stock	4 25a4 50
Cows, heifers, &c	3 50a4 00
Bulls	2 50a3 00
Stock steers	3 50a4 50

CATTLE SALES.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 34 head Ohio stock at prices from $5 12 to 6 75 per 100 lbs.

Jacob Needy sold 2 loads Ohio at prices from $5 50 to 6 50 per 100 lbs; a few extra at $8 00 per 100 lbs.

Andrew & Longden sold 21 head from Washington county at prices from $3 75 to 4 25 per 100 lbs.

P. Hartman sold 46 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 60 to 5 15 per 100 lbs.

S. Lowenstein sold 24 head cattle from $3 75 to 4 62 per 100 lbs.

J. Shamberg sold 32 head fat cattle at prices from $3 75 to 5 40; 1 load stockers at $3 75.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 40 head Ohio cattle at prices from $5 00 to 6 50 per 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co, sold 57 head mixed stock at prices from $3 00 to 5 62 per 100 lbs.

S. Kraus sold 2 load fair stock at figures from $4 00 to 5 00.

S. Kraus sold 16 head Western cattle at prices from $5 00 to 5 75.

S. Trauerman sold 2 load fair cattle at prices from $4 50 to 6 00.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was small, not exceeding 800 head. The market was dull and strong, particularly on the common and lower grades. The demand for mutton seems to have fallen off greatly, as one-half of the sheep are not wanted that was required to meet the demand three months ago. Pork and poultry have taken the place of mutton, and good markets are not looked for until after the holidays.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs was smaller than last week, there being but few in the hands of transient dealers. The market was firm and steady, and with a fair demand active, and prices were a shade higher than last week. The best grades sold from $4 75 to $5 10; fair butcher's hogs, $4 50 to $4 65; common, $4 00 to $4 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, December 13.—Gold dull at $109¼a109¾.

Loans from 5 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings $50,000,000.

Government stronger and higher. The treasury purchased only $43,000 at par in gold; state bonds quiet and steady.

Stocks firm and higher; the advance ranging from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Pacific Mail and Western Union exceptionally active, the former advancing 1¾ per cent, and the latter 1 per cent; the advance in the general list is ¼ to ¾ per cent.

Money easy at 5a7 per cent. The Broadway bank calls in several millions of loans for redemption of city revenue bonds, but all will be paid out again on Friday. Sterling dull at 9a9¼ per cent.

METALS.

Manufactured copper firm; ingots active at 26¼a27c. Iron, Scotch pig firm at 33a44c; American weak at 34a37c; refined English and American bar firm at 87; Russia sheet scarce and firm at 17½a18c. Nails steady, cut $4 65a6 15a6 65; horse shoe 19a33c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 12.—Tobacco firm and active with sales of 150 hhds at previous quotations. Bagging dull and nominal at 44a15c. Flour firm; extra family $6 50. Grain quiet and firm. Wheat $1 35a1 50. Corn 55c. Oats 42c. Hogs active at $4 50a4 75. Provisions a shade firmer but the demand is light; mess pork $13 50; bulk meats and lard unchanged, new sugar cured hams 14c. Whisky quiet at 92c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.—Flour firm; super fine $5 25a5 75; extra $6 00a6 50. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania and Western Red $1 56a1 59. Corn less active, yellow 80c; mixed Western 78c; new yellow 70a71c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm; mess pork $15 00; hams in pickle 9½a10c. Lard 9½a10c. Whisky active and advanced at $1 00.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, December 11.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn firmer; yellow 70a71c. Oats dull at 50a53c. Rye steady at 90ca$1 00. Mess pork steady at $14 25. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7½c; sides clear rib 8c; do clear 8¼c. Hams, sugar cured, 15c. Lard dull at 10c. Butter unchanged. Whisky quiet at 99ca$1.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 13. — Flour quiet. Wheat steady, No. 1 $1 23; No. 2 $1 20. Oats steady; No. 2 32½c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 41½c. Rye, demand light but held firmly; No. 1 65c. Barley advanced; No. 2 fall 63½c. Hogs firm at $4 10a4 20.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan $1 43¾a1 44; No 2 red $1 36a1 37. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 50c. Oats dull; No 1 42c; No 2 40c; Michigan 40½a40¾c. Hogs steady at $5 20.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, December 13.—Wheat steady; extra $1 50a1 52; No 1 white $1 46; amber $1 50. Corn declined at 53a55c. Oats firm at 42c. Dressed hogs firm and active at $5 25 for all weights. Clover seed buoyant at $6 50.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 13.—Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 red winter $1 47; No. 2 $1 38. Corn firm; new 55c. Oats better at 43c. Refined petroleum active and firm at 22¼a22¾c; crude firm at $5 10.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Cotton, demand fair and advanced; middling upland 20¼c.

Burnett's Superior Extracts, Lemon vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicate, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists. 3.

DIED.

SCOTT—Suddenly, on Friday morning, December 8th, 1871, JAMES SCOTT, in the 76th year of his age.

ISETT—On Thursday evening, December 7th, at 10 o'clock, JOHN H. ISETT, aged 72 years.

BROUGH—On Friday evening at 10½ o'clock, MORGAN BROUGH, aged 47 years.

HARPER—Of typhoid fever at the residence of his father, John Harper, Esq., on Sunday afternoon at six o'clock, Major ALBERT M. HARPER, of the firm of Dilworth, Harper & Co., in the 29th year of his age.

GREEN—On Saturday evening, December 9th, 1871, JANE GREEN, a native of Antrim, County Antrim, Ireland, in the 83d year of her age.

ROBERTS—On Saturday afternoon, 9th inst., at 5 o'clock, MARY, eldest daughter of Thomas and Emily Roberts.

BLAIR—On Monday morning, December 11th, 1871, at 3½ o'clock, MARY, only daughter of John M. and Rachel Blair, aged 2 years and 9 months.

VALENTINE—At Wall's Station, Penna. R. R., on Monday morning, December 11th, at 3 o'clock, MRS. C. T. VALENTINE.

BROWN—On Monday morning, December 11th, at 10 o'clock, EMMA C., daughter of the late James and Charlotte Brown, aged 15 years.

MAHEY—On Monday evening, December 11th, at 8½ o'clock, SAMUEL MAHEY, Esq., in the 85th year of his age.

MCVAY—At his late residence, No. 60 Chatham street, JAMES MCVAY, in the 69th year of his age.

DICKSON—On Monday, December 11th, 1871, at 12 o'clock m., JAMES DICKSON, son of Robert Dickson, in the 20th year of his age.

BURNS—On Monday, December 11th, 1871, in Philadelphia, Mr. BERNARD BURNS, of Third avenue, this city, in the 85th year of his age.

DUNLEVY—Wednesday morning, at 3 o'clock JEREMIAH DUNLEVY, Sr., aged 78 years.

KEIFER—On Tuesday evening, December 12th, at 9 o'clock, A. S. KEIFER, of consumption, in the 30th year of his age.

Shocks to the System.

The first shock of winter tells tremendously upon enfeebled systems. Every one knows that in passing from a warm region to a cold one, or the vice versa, the body requires as a protection against epidemics, an acclimating medicine. All travelers and voyagers admit this. It is equally necessary to acclimate the system in passing the confines of one season and entering upon another. Atumn is gone and winter is here. Prepare the frame and the constitution to meet the change by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This inestimable vegetable tonic increases the staminal strength of those who take it, and renders them proof to a great extent against the devitalizing power of cold and damp. These two agents are as prolific of disease as tropical heat, and animal vigor—such vigor as this healthful and pure tonic diffuses through the whole organization—is a repellant which they cannot master. A large proportion of the colds, catarrhs, and pulmonary complaints which prevail in winter, might be avoided, by strengthening and regulating the system in advance with this invigorant and alternative. Not that it is recommended as a specific for those complaints, but as a preventive of their causes. On the other hand it is not only a preventive of, but a specific for the indigestion, intestinal irregularities, malarious fevers, billious attacks, and nervous affection, superinduced by a chilly and damp atmosphere.

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